

Weather

Weather overcast with showers. The maximum temperature yesterday was 82.4 and the minimum was 67.4 figures for the corresponding day last year being 76.5 and 71.3.

TODAY'S EDITORIAL LEADERS APPEAR ON PAGE 18

The China Press

The Pulse of this Great City and of China

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Siberia, Maru, Tuesday. FROM U. S. Taiyo Maru, Free Pierce, Tuesday. FOR Europe via Suez, Mar. Andre Lebon, Thursday. FROM Europe via Suez, Mar. Morea, tomorrow.

No. 3458 Vol. XIII

Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with special marks privileges in China

申子年八月廿三日

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1924

中華民國十三年九月廿一日

20 CENT

LU REITERATES DESIRE TO OVERTHROW TSAO KUN DESPITE IMMENSE ODDS

Calm And Smiling, Chekiang Leader Tells Of His Firm Conviction To Remain In The War And Take The Offensive Against Chi Hsieh-yuan After Reducing Battle Line

Regardless of how this war turns out ultimately General Lu Yung-hsiang former Tuchun of Chekiang Province will go down in Chinese history as a good fighting man. Faced by a force probably double the number under his own command on the North and at his back a large force of his former troops which have turned disloyal, General Lu was still smiling yesterday afternoon in his yamen at Lunghwa and affirming most emphatically that he is still in the war and that his original intention of overturning the Peking Government and turning out an illegally-elected President still holds good.

Without any particular difficulty, a correspondent for The China Press, yesterday afternoon visited General Lu at the much-fought over and discussed Shanghai arsenal and while waiting for the venerable fighter to conclude a conference with members of his staff and several Chinese notables including Mr. Tong Shao-yi the former Premier and Southern leader Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai and several others, an opportunity was presented for observing this interesting center of the powers that be on the Shanghai side of this fight which may mean as much in the future destinies of the Chinese Republic.

These observations cover two fields: First, the arsenal itself wherein General Lu and his staff have their headquarters and second a consideration of General Lu's strategic position here. To take up the arsenal first, this is the second largest munition manufacturing plant in China and although nothing is known now regarding the equipment or stock of raw materials, without question the plant is going at full blast. As The China Press representative arrived at the plant at about six o'clock the day shift of laborers was leaving and the night shift was starting to work. Hundreds of laborers filled the narrow streets each having pinned to the front of his coat a military pass telling who he was where he worked and where he lived. Although entrance to the plant itself was not possible, evidence that it was a "going" concern was plainly evident from

Wu Pei-fu Justifies Punitive War Against Chekiang And Manchuria

Hopes To Clean Up Great Wall Obstruction Within Two Months And Intimates He Will Fight Till Chang Is Eliminated

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, Sept. 20.—In an interview this morning given to British, American, French, Japanese and Chinese foreign correspondents Marshal Wu Pei-fu lengthily reviewed the circumstances leading to the present situation and justifying the Government's resorting to punitive expeditions against Chekiang and Manchuria. Asked whether it was intended to follow Marshal Chang Tso-lin if the latter retreated owing to the collapse of Chekiang, Marshal Wu Pei-fu said, "that if Chang Tso-lin would not resign, he must be made to do so. He did not consider it too late this year to send an expedition over the Manchurian railway. The Chihli troops were warmly clad, and he hoped to clean up the situation in Manchuria within two months. He definitely intended to carry on the campaign until Chang once and for all was eliminated as ruler of Manchuria, and the Central Government again constituted as the authority.

The Government's operations against Fengtien, however, the Marshal continued, would not be a war of hatred, it would merely be a matter of removing Chang Tso-lin from office. Chang Tso-lin's son could be sent abroad. The Government intended to do its utmost for the protection of foreign lives and property in the zone of operations.

When Manchuria was restored to the Government, it would main-

GUNS OF MUKDEN TURN THEIR FIRE ON SHANHAIKUAN

Foreigners Urge Protests As City Is Shelled; Train Service Dislocated

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Tientsin, Sept. 20.—Shanhaikuan was shelled by Marshal Chang Tso-lin's artillery yesterday. One Chinese banker was killed. The foreign residents of Shanhaikuan have sent telegrams to their Consuls protesting against the shelling.

Train traffic is seriously dislocated. The Allied commanders have agreed to take steps to keep the line open.

The Kailan Mining Administration has arranged for a steamer to take off foreigners stranded at Peitaiho.

(Eastern News Agency)

Mukden, Sept. 19.—According to the general headquarters of the Fengtien troops, the Second Fengtien Army yesterday afternoon enveloped the 1st Jehol Mixed Brigade and one battalion of the Chihli troops in the district of the Lingho to the south of Chaoyang with the result that they have all taken to flight.

For fear of a probable attack on Newchwang by the fleet belonging to the Chihli faction, Marshal Chang has sent 300 guards and 10 field-guns to strengthen the defences there.

NEUTRALITY IS JAPAN'S POLICY, MINISTER SAYS

Yoshizawa Tells Marshal Wu That Tokio Will Not Interfere

(Eastern News Agency) Peking, Sept. 19.—In the course of an interview at noon today between Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister, and Marshal Wu Pei-fu, the latter expressed the hope that Japan would maintain her strictly neutral attitude in the present situation in China.

In reply, the Japanese Minister clarified the attitude of the Japanese Government emphasizing that the announcement made by the Japanese Government that it would always observe its strict neutrality, "absolutely refraining from interfering in China's domestic affairs, would be thoroughly fulfilled, and that the above policy would never be altered. In conclusion, Mr. Yoshizawa expressed his sincere desire that peace and order in China would be restored as soon as possible.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, September 20.—In an interview, Premier Kato, referring to the situation in China, is said to have stated that the Japanese Government, while strictly observing its non-interference policy, was watching with great care the course of events in China, and added that the rumor that Marshal Wu Pei-fu was being supported by a certain foreign Power was absolutely groundless. Needless to say, concluded the Premier, the Japanese Government has not the least intention to render its assistance to either the Chihli or the Fengtien faction.

Lightning Strikes Tanker; Oil Cargo Is Set On Fire

(Reuter's Service) Rangoon, Sept. 19.—The oil tank steamer Syrian, of 2,000, 000 gallons capacity, belonging to the Burmah Oil Company, Limited, was struck by lightning this morning. It contained crude oil, which is still burning.

Watch next Sunday's edition of THE CHINA PRESS for particulars of the SCREEN BEAUTY CONTEST to be conducted as a feature of the pictorial section. The contest will be in charge of Miss Naomi Bailey of Hollywood and will be judged by American screen stars.

Assault On Huangtu By Kiangsu Renewed; More Chekiang Soldiery Sent

Kiangsu Airplanes Bomb Nanziang Without Effect; One Thousand Of Ho Feng-lin's Own Men Despatched To Front

A significant evacuation of miscellaneous supplies and officers belongings from the Huangtu-Nanziang-Kiating sector and sending of additional troops to that front together with the heaviest shipments of ammunition to date marked yesterday a lull between the heavy fighting of the day before and a renewal of general conflict last night.

A total of 1,000 men was sent up to Nanziang early yesterday morning, of which 500 were of the 1st Battalion, 3rd Division, of General Ho Feng-lin's personal troops and 500 were of the 15th Regiment, 2nd Division, under Zung Lo-shan. The latter body seems to be indication that the reported disaffection of the 2nd Division at Hangchow did not extend to all of the division.

Two field guns, reported to be of six inch caliber were also sent up in the early morning hours and it is believed these are to undertake counter-battery fire against the two guns brought down from Quinsan by the Kiangsu army and which did such heavy damage before yesterday and early yesterday morning.

Much of the heavy casualty list of day before yesterday, as well as a number of the two score wounded brought down yesterday were chalked to the score of shells from the two Kiangsu pieces, which were reported as exploding in every case, unlike some of the ammunition used hitherto by the lighter guns.

Approximately 200 cases of rifle ammunition and well over a hundred cases of field gun ammunition were sent up to the same sector yesterday before heavy firing broke out again at about 5:30 in the afternoon.

Ammunition shipments to Liuhuo, so far as that sent to the railway station from Lunghua by train and thence by motor car was concerned, were much lighter.

There was some heavy firing

(Continued on Page 2)

Tuan Chi-jui Must Be Next President, Chang Tells Foreign Friends

Fengtien Leader Declares That Once Wu Pei-fu Is Eliminated All The Other Chihli Leaders Will Fade From The Political Horizon

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, Sept. 16.—Marshal Chang Tso-lin, in discussing the situation with foreigners, in Mukden recently, has shown an engaging frankness. Making no secret of his intention to bring about great changes in China, he asserts that President Tsao is a failure and must be replaced. He has, however, selected one of the ablest men in China as the next President. His choice has fallen on Marshal Tuan Chi-jui whom he describes as a man equally trusted in the North and the South. The only thing Marshal Chang considers necessary for the fulfillment of his plans is the elimination of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, after which the other Chihli leaders are to fade from the political horizon, while Marshal Chang from Mukden will keep a benevolent eye on the capital to guard against political intrigues which might lead to fresh groupings.

The Fengtien military operations are to be taken with a view to inviting attack by the Chihli forces outside the wall, but if the latter fail to be enticed there the Fengtien army will march to Chongtshu if necessary and await the enemy, who will be heavily defeated. Meanwhile a holding force is to be strongly entrenched outside the wall near Shanhaikuan.

Marshal Chang does not state whether Marshal Wu Pei-fu is likely to offer any formidable obstacles. Apparently the defeat in the field is to account for Marshal Wu once and for all.

The statements, which have been given to more than one foreign official lately, fully accord with propaganda being circulated in Peking by Anfuite agents. Chinese militarists, however, are inclined to doubt the accuracy of

PEKING THINKS CRISIS HERE IS WELL OVER NOW

Troops Concentration To Be Effected In North To Fight Chang

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Peking, September 20.—It is learned semi-officially here that the Government considers that the Southern crisis is past and that it intends to make an immediate concentration in the north in order to achieve a final settlement of the long-standing quarrel with Chang Tso-lin.

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, Sept. 19.—The news that Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang has deserted Hangchow, his headquarters, and gone to Shanghai and that part of the 1st Chekiang Provincial Division looted Lanchih has given not a little shock to all anti-Chihli Chinese people here.

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, Sept. 19.—Upon receipt of the report that Chang Tso-lin and Hsia Chao of Chekiang having raised the standard of revolt against General Lu Yung-hsiang and that the latter has fled from Hangchow to Shanghai, the cabinet held a meeting and discussed as to who should be appointed tuchun of Chekiang. As a result of this meeting, it has been decided to appoint General Chang Tso-lin, now Civil Governor of Chekiang, as tuchun of that province. Mr. Kao Ling-wei, Minister of the Interior, is reported to have conferred with President Tsao Kun in this connection. It is as yet problematical whether the President will approve of the decision in question.

(Continued on Page 2)

SHADOW OF WAR IS SEEN EARLY IN ISHING TOWN

Soldiers March On To Accompaniment Of Music; Fear Disturbances

(China Press Correspondence) Ishing, Sept. 16.—The shadows cast before by coming events reached Ishing in the late summer when soldier recruits were sought for the South and there were rumors of a war to be. Thus we knew there was to be a war before the papers printed reports of such a possibility.

Men and boys passed by on their way to the station, to take the train for new and untried posts. What motives stirred them, we do not know but it is quite likely that like others of their fellow-countrymen many of them did not know the cause of the war, in which they were asked to participate. They may have seen in their going a possibility to earn a livelihood or to escape from unpleasant home surroundings. Among the number were two schoolboys, who finding it difficult to get sufficient money to enable them to continue in school, decided to try soldiering.

Recently numbers of the soldiers marched by to the accompaniment of music and proceeded on their journey to the scenes of the war.

What effect the removal of so many soldiers from the city, will have on the peace of this surrounding country remains to be seen but it is feared that very disturbed conditions may be the result.

In some places lack of sufficient rain has caused a shortage in the yield of crops harvested in the fall, while in other places the crops are reported to have been drowned out.

The Mission Schools and all but one of the Government schools are again in session, with a good attendance of students.

The Seventh Middle School students again assumed an authority, that was not theirs and were the cause of the principal and teachers resigning and of the temporary closing of the school. An attempt has been made by the gull to fix a minimum wage for laborers and to organize the of unskilled and skilled workers.

LU FIRM IN DECISION TO FIGHT; ROUTS ENEMY AT MA-LU; COLONEL KILLED

Kiangsu Regiment Commander Sacrifices Life In Attempt To Take Kating; Body Is Here; Lull In Liuhuo After Early Morning Assault; Chekiang Retreats At Ishing

The war situation summarised: In an interview with representatives of The China Press, General Lu Yung-hsiang stated that he is now in a position to take the offensive against Kiangsu, having reduced his battle line from more than 2,000 to 300 li.

Colonel Li Pao-kuo of the Kiangsu forces was killed in action early yesterday morning when his regiment attempted to take Ma-lu.

Following a short assault yesterday morning between 6 and 8 o'clock, Liuhuo was quiet throughout yesterday. Occasional local skirmishes only were conducted. Colonel Chang Yi-cheng, in charge of the sector, believed that the enemy had dug in.

At Huangtu, the Chekiang forces claimed a victory. Chekiang forces at Ishing have been ordered to retreat to Changhsin so that General Chen Yao-san's best may be rushed to the Huangtu-Kating front for a drive towards Quinsan.

Rumor Of Tuan's Arrival Denied

A rumor was in circulation last night that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, ex-premier, and leader of the Anfu Party had arrived in Shanghai on a foreign boat and was a guest at a foreign hotel. This was definitely denied by both Lunghua headquarters as well as some of his personal friends in Shanghai.

The tension at Shanghai was somewhat relieved yesterday as the so-called "Chekiang collapse" proved not to be so apparent as was pictured.

The Chekiang forces hereabouts not only remained loyal to General Lu Yung-hsiang but celebrated the removal of his headquarters from Hangchow to Shanghai with repulses of the enemy both in the Huangtu and Liuhuo sectors.

Local public bodies met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday and organized the Peace Maintenance Association to maintain the order of the district and devise means of relieving the war distress.

Colonel Li Pao-kuo, in command of a regiment of the fourth brigade, was killed in action at the Ma-lu station yesterday morning at 7 o'clock when Kiangsu forces conducted a severe assault according to information given out by the Lunghua headquarters. His body has been shipped to Shanghai.

LIUHO REMAINS QUIET; PART OF TOWN IS SAVED

Fire Destroyed Only Small Portion; Does Not Effect Situation

BY D. J. LEWIS Liuhuo, Sept. 20.—7.15 p.m. The Liuhuo sector remains quiet since repelling the heavy attack of the Kiangsu troops last Thursday.

The fire reported in yesterday's CHINA PRESS destroyed only a relatively small portion of the town and was in the opposite end from which the quartermaster's supplies are stored consequently having no effect on the situation in general. The Chekiang troops are still in full possession of their front line trenches outside of the town and are well dug in.

The Kiangsu forces are now digging themselves in and are apparently adopting a defensive attitude. According to Col. Chang, in charge of the Liuhuo sector, no further offensives are expected from the Kiangsu side for some time to come.

Major Wu, second in command, was assigned by Col. Chang to conduct us through the town. Starting from the headquarters, which remains in the same location in the center of the town, as formerly, we walked through the streets for some distance and observed no activity, the place being as quiet as any time since the beginning of the siege by the northern troops.

Some fighting took place between 6 and 8 o'clock this morning but since that time there has been no activity on either side with the exception of an occasional shot from a sniper.

Two of the large guns are still emplaced on the Shanghai road about three li outside of Liuhuo, and a company of engineers is encamped at a bridge near Lootien. They are equipped to attend to any possible breaks in the road.

All foreigners are now forbidden to pass Lootien, 24 li from Liuhuo, the place being under armed guard.

Wu Seeks Funds To Fight Fengtien

(Eastern News Agency) Hankow, Sept. 20.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu has wired to General Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupeh, asking the latter immediately to raise military funds to the amount of \$1,000,000, as Marshal Wu says, some \$20,000,000 is required to continue fighting against the Fengtien and Chekiang troops.

General Chamber of Commerce, over 40 local organizations met at the chamber yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock and passed a resolution for the organization of a Peace Maintenance Association. One representative will serve on the Association's executive committee from every organization and the first committee meeting will be held at the chamber this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The object of the association is to maintain the peace and order of the district and to devise means of relieving the distresses resulting from the war. More than 1,100 refugees from Kashiung and stations between there and Shanghai came here during yesterday on local trains. The only ones running. All rail communications were reported as stopped at Kashiung.

The statement, alleged to have been made in a local Chinese paper, that Marshal Lu Yung-shiang has solicited a loan of \$400,000 from the General Chamber of Commerce was repudiated by the Chamber yesterday in notice sent out to the press. The notice follows:

In the issue of the 20th instant, the Shin Wan Pao in its local news section stated that on the morning of the 19th inst. Marshal Lu Yung-shiang after his arrival at Shanghai convened an urgent meeting for the purpose of devising measures for the preservation of the peace and good order of the city, and that the gentry, merchants and other representative men were present at the meeting in response to the Marshal's invitation. The statement was also made that the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai was requested by the Marshal to furnish a loan of \$400,000 to cover military expenses, and that as the matter was treated as one of grave importance, a special meeting of Board of Directors of the Chamber was called at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but no result was arrived at after the matter was discussed up to 5 p.m.

The statement that Marshal Lu has solicited a loan of \$400,000 from the Chamber of Commerce is entirely unfounded, because he has done nothing of the kind. The meeting of the Chamber yesterday was convened for the purpose of devising means for calling a halt to the devastation of the war and of affording relief to the war refugees. There was no discussion whatever about a loan for meeting military expenses. This emphatic statement is made by the Chamber to avoid the spread of the inaccurate report.

Hungchow, Sept. 19.—Marshal Lu and the Civil Governor Chaw and other important officials left here yesterday at 3 p.m. by special train bound ostensibly for Kashiung and Shanghai. The Chief of police is now in charge and has issued a proclamation warning the people there is no cause for being troubled and advising them to carry on business as usual. In spite of the proclamation, however, many are anxious for the women and children and are seeking protection for them in Missionary compounds. There is no special news beyond rumors that Pan and Sun's men are having all things in common on their journey down the Chien Tang River to Hangchow. They are expected here in two days or so, but meantime are held up for some reason or other. Pan is coming first to see if the way is clear. They think probably that Lu has put guns on the hill at the Riverhead, the place where they land but he has not. No resistance will be offered to their entering the city, because practically all the soldiers have been removed to Kashiung where Lu is expected to make a stand and put up a bold fight with his back to the wall.

The wounded are still coming in from Hangchow. We hear that the Chekiang troops in that region have been surrounded, and General Chen's army has suffered badly, and many of them have refused to obey their officers. This of course needs confirmation. There is some truth in it because the C.M.B. Red Cross unit has acknowledged that they are in danger and a doctor is being sent at once by special motor boat to see what is really the matter.

Chungking, Sept. 16.—Everything is quiet and local business is going on much as usual. The regular freight and passenger boats are not running though some passenger boats are carried to Fohsu on the Yangtze to Wush and to Soochow. Occasional freight boats come from Wush and the foreign members of the community have had no difficulty in getting boats to bring them from Soochow at rates about double the regular tariff.

The Chamber of Commerce has contributed \$30,000 toward war expenses and are said to have raised about \$30,000 to present to the soldiers who may return victors or may see here. They hope in this way to prevent them from looting the city.

Sungkiang, Sept. 19.—Gen. Lu's departure from Hangchow and the consequent change of campaign have put an entirely different look on things in this quarter and Sungkiang may yet become the center of fighting. Gen. Chen Yung-shan, who had his 4th division at Kashiung, will probably have his headquarters here and five thousand of his soldiers are to be quartered here. Orders have gone around to schools and other public buildings to get ready to house soldiers. If the Peking troops should come on and be able to pass Kashiung, a stand might be made here which would have a bad effect on Sungkiang. The people have been stirred enough before and there has been much running away, but I think that there is a more general ferment now than ever before. Cannon could be heard quite plainly from the north to-night. It is probably near Tientsin.

The trains have been pretty busy around here since last night. Quite a number of coolies were impressed today, so our troops have already begun moving in.

(Eastern News Agency)
Tientsin, September 20.—The family of President Tsao Kun, General Feng Yu-shiang and General Wang Hui-cheng, respectively, had come to Tientsin yesterday evening.

(Reuters' Pacific Service)
Tokyo, Sept. 20.—It is authoritatively stated that while Japan regrets the present disturbances in China, she hopes that the warring factions will soon make peace. She is entertaining no ideas of intervention, her policy being one of absolute neutrality, provided that the war continues to be purely domestic.

(Reuters' Service)
The Hague, Sept. 20.—The Government have sent the battle-ship De Zeven Provinciën to Shanghai to protect Dutch interests in China.

(Reuters' Service)
Moscow, September 20.—The Izvestia, in an editorial article commenting on the preparations of the French Government to settle Franco-Russian relations, declares that the Soviet Government requires unreserved recognition, and the French Government must not expect any sacrifice whatsoever in exchange for recognition. The Russian Government will not agree to preliminary negotiations for the benefit of private creditors.

In conclusion the newspaper warns France that any attempt to exclude Georgia from recognition will be regarded as a hostile act.

(Reuters' Service)
Paris, Sept. 20.—It is reported that the Soviet troops have entered the city after desperate fighting. At least 600 leading inhabitants were immediately executed by the Cheka, and hundreds of officials imprisoned. The revolutionary troops are falling back to the mountains in good order, from where it will be difficult to dislodge them, and a long guerilla warfare is probable. The Azerbaijan revolt is progressing.

(Reuters' Service)
London, September 20.—A Colonial Office Advisory Committee has been appointed on the matter relating to the recruitment and training of officers for the agricultural departments of not self-governing dependencies, of which Viscount Milner is Chairman and Lord Lovat Vice-Chairman.

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FIX DATES FOR ASSEMBLING OF PARLEY ON ARMS

League Sub-Committee Nearing Conclusion Of Its Work At Geneva

(Reuters' Service)
Geneva, Sept. 19.—The disarmament sub-committee held a prolonged sitting today and is expected to conclude tomorrow.

The ensemble of its work on penalties and disarmament has been completed, whilst the question of arbitration is still being examined.

The date of the assembling of the disarmament conference has been fixed, though it has not been stated. There is reason to believe that it will not take place before the spring.

It is explained that ratification of the protocol must precede the issue of invitations to the conference, to which all States will be invited. The protocol does not contain any infringement of the Covenant of the League, while members not signing the protocol will still remain members of the League.

Lord Parmoor, interviewed by a representative of Reuters' Agency at the close of the sitting, remarked: "We are now in fair waters. Things are going all right."

Egypt Is Ready To Help Cotton Market But Won't Act Yet

(Reuters' Service)
Cairo, Sept. 19.—It seems that there is some misunderstanding in regard to the exact terms of the reply of the Minister of Agriculture to the deputation urging Government intervention in the cotton market owing to declining values.

While the Government are prepared, if necessary, to buy up to the extent of 2,000,000 kantars, it is hardly likely that this will be found essential. Indeed prices have already stiffened considerably on the mere announcement of the Government's intentions.

While the Minister did not definitely undertake to intervene in the future market, a small committee has been appointed to examine the best methods of applying Government intervention.

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Assault On Huangtu By Kiangsu Renewed

(Continued from Page 1)
flow very high above rifle range and sometimes in clouds.

The privates of the army seem to have been led to believe that there is still strong hope for their cause. They say they will merely hold on, counter-attacking when attacked, but otherwise just holding their lines, while the time passes necessary for Chang Tso-lin to come down from the north and for their comrades on the Iching sector to capture Nanking.

The Chekiang men seem to have absolute confidence that the latter expectation will be made a fact within a short time and did not care to argue that reports from foreign sources strongly contradict even the possibility of the capture of Nanking by way of Iching, even though the Chekiang communications from Kashiung to the troops near Iching are still open by way of Huchow.

The withdrawal of supplies back to the godowns at Shanghai North station does not seem to affect in any way the attitude or beliefs of the soldiers in charge of the transfer and of coolie gangs busy at the work. "We are just bringing back some things we took away and don't need," was their view of it.

The majority of the cases of wounded brought down for two days have been in very serious shape and several have died before arrival at Shanghai. A large increase in the percentage of wounds from shell splinters, mangle wounds with a number of wounds on one man, are due to the use of the six inch guns of the Kiangsu troops.

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Viscount Milner Heads Colonial Advisory Body

(Reuters' Service)
London, September 20.—A Colonial Office Advisory Committee has been appointed on the matter relating to the recruitment and training of officers for the agricultural departments of not self-governing dependencies, of which Viscount Milner is Chairman and Lord Lovat Vice-Chairman.

Soviet Troops Enter Tiflis

(Reuters' Service)
Paris, September 20.—It is reported from Tiflis that the Soviet troops have entered the city after desperate fighting. At least 600 leading inhabitants were immediately executed by the Cheka, and hundreds of officials imprisoned. The revolutionary troops are falling back to the mountains in good order, from where it will be difficult to dislodge them, and a long guerilla warfare is probable. The Azerbaijan revolt is progressing.

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Wu Justifies War Against Chekiang

(Continued from Page 1)
to embark on warfare, but the circumstances demanded military action, but as little as possible destruction would be done.

The keynote throughout the interview was the determination to remove Marshal Chang Tso-lin, for which purpose an expedition of 200,000 men will be sent against him, with four squadrons of aeroplanes and the combined navy, which will assist the military operations.

As usual Marshal Wu Pei-fu is very confident regarding the outcome of the struggle.



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Exercise for health? Of course we do. But down in our hearts we know that the thrill lies in our proficiency—in making the best score and in landing the biggest string.

What don't we do to give ourselves that thrill?

We pinch our pocket-books for clubs, tackle, gear, equipment—all in order to increase our proficiency. Yet, if we stop to think a minute, we know that in golf, tennis, fishing, hunting, motorcycling—any outdoor pastime—defective eyesight will spoil our form and take the edge off our enjoyment.

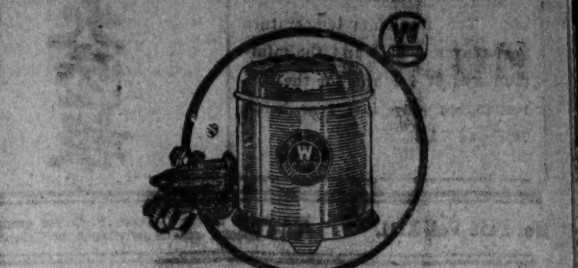
We sigh for Roosevelt's guns—when we should be thinking of his glasses.

Even if you already wear glasses, have your eyes examined. Many who need special lenses for outdoors aren't aware of it. Perhaps another prescription would improve your game immensely.

To judge your distances, put a line in your strokes, and the fish, bag the game—to get from outdoors the thrill that outdoors owes you—have your eyes examined without delay.

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Councillor to the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.
Chairman of the Shanghai Coal Merchants' Guild,
Chairman of the Shanghai Coal Merchants' Association

Analyses
By Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

Dah Doong Coal:	Moisture	Volatiles matter	Fixed carbon	Ash	Sulphur
14160 B. T. U.	2.7 %	36.6 %	56.7 %	4.0 %	0.6 %
Chung Hsing Coal:	Moisture	Volatiles matter	Fixed carbon	Ash	Sulphur
14170 B. T. U.	1.4 %	18.7 %	70.0 %	9.9 %	0.4 %
Liu Ho Kow Coal:	Moisture	Volatiles matter	Fixed carbon	Ash	Sulphur
13890 B. T. U.	1.9 %	23.3 %	63.2 %	12.5 %	0.5 %
Houchi Coal:	Moisture	Volatiles matter	Fixed carbon	Ash	Sulphur
14820 B. T. U.	0.6 %	17.1 %	75.3 %	7.0 %	0.7 %
Tung Woo Coal No. 1:	Moisture	Volatiles matter	Fixed carbon	Ash	Sulphur
13920 B. T. U.	0.6 %	24.3 %	64.0 %	11.1 %	0.4 %
Ching Hsing Coal:	Moisture	Volatiles matter	Fixed carbon	Ash	Sulphur
13840 B. T. U.	0.7 %	26.2 %	61.6 %	11.5 %	0.5 %
Tung Woo Coal No. 2:	Moisture	Volatiles matter	Fixed carbon	Ash	Sulphur
13910 B. T. U.	0.7 %	17.6 %	71.1 %	11.0 %	1.8 %

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Lu Reiterates Desire To Overthrow Tsao Kun

(Continued from Page 1) the barred windows. There was the sound of machinery, heavy stamp machines and of forges in use everywhere. Undoubtedly the possession of this great munitions plant is an important element in the ability of General Lu to hold out for a considerable period.

Now turning to the broader question of General Lu's strategic position, considerably more was to be gleaned from conversations with members of his staff including General Lu Hsiang-chia, son of the former Chekiang Governor. In the first place by coming to Shanghai General Lu has shortened his lines of defence from 2,000 li to about 300 li. Instead of having a province to defend, General Lu now has a county, and in that county is located the largest and wealthiest city of Asia, the great metropolis of Shanghai with its more than two millions of people, wealth and products to draw upon. The territory which General Lu actually holds today is roughly in the form of a triangle, the southern point of which reaches to Kashiung located on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway about fifty miles south of Shanghai. The northern point of the triangle runs to Luho and the eastern point is Shanghai. Inside of this triangle roughly about 100 miles in circumference General Lu has, or claims to have 35,000 loyal troops and daily he is expecting 14,000 additional from the fighting front which is being abandoned. As a matter of fact 1,500 of these troops arrived yesterday and were sent to the Huangtu sector as reinforcements.

On the Northern side of the triangle, General Lu is facing Kiangsu with probably double the number of troops at General Lu's command. On the Southern side he is not worried yet, but undoubtedly in the back of his mind is a large question mark regarding the possibilities of an advance now under way from Fukien under General Sun Chuan-fang. The Chekiang troops under Pan Kuo-kan and Hsia Chao at Hangchow, which turned disloyal are supposed to be in alliance with General Sun of Fukien and to be helping him in his advance on the Chekiang capital, but just

how enthusiastic the native Chekiang generals, now in possession of the Chekiang capital, are in welcoming another Northern General to their fold now that one northerner, General Lu has been gotten rid of, remains to be seen. General Sun according to latest reports is still on the border between Fukien and Chekiang and in order to get to Hangchow he has to travel about 100 miles over a good road, but a road without bridges. He also has available transportation on the Cheintang River, but by using both at least five days or a week will be entraining a large force for Shanghai and here it must be pointed out that when General Lu came to Shanghai he brought with him all of the rolling stock of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway which was available. One has but to observe the Shanghai South station with its sidings filled with freight and passenger cars to realise the truth of this statement. So General Sun will not find much satisfaction when he gets to Hangchow. However he may be able to advance somehow as far as Kashiung, but near this point is an important railway bridge. General Lu, undoubtedly will make his stand here and if necessary a charge of dynamite would put this bridge into the same condition of impassability as the one on the Shanghai-Nanking line near Nanziang.

So that's that! If General Lu's forces here are loyal, as he insists they are, there isn't much question but that he is still in a strong position. Possibly not a position from which he can win a victory, but undoubtedly a position from which he can hold off Kiangsu until something happens in the North in the struggle between Chihli and Mukden. As for food and other miscellaneous supplies, he has Shanghai and an exceptionally rich district to draw upon.

With the above observations in

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Let Girls Smoke, Says Pastor.



Rev. J. Whitecomb Bronger, pastor of the Temple Baptist Church, of Los Angeles, just now preaching in Boston, told his hearers the flapper of today is "all right." He says if girls want to smoke, let them.

mind, naturally there isn't much left to the actual interview which followed.

General Lu was smiling and seemed confident. His staff was in excellent spirits and when we entered the yamen they were discussing the fight which took place near Kating yesterday morning in which a colonel of the Kiangsu forces, Li Pao-kuo, was killed and several Kiangsu soldiers includ-

ing considerable ammunition were captured.

General Lu began the interview himself by reiterating his determined desire to overthrow what he calls an illegal government and an illegally-elected president of the Republic. He is not on the defensive, he said, but very much on the offensive. First he intends to take Quinsan and then Soochow and finally Nanking. He expects no help from General Chang Tso-ling except the indirect help which comes from preventing General Wu Pei-fu from sending any more troops down this way for the assistance of General Chi Shieh-yuan.

In a discussion of government in general in China General Lu reiterated his belief in a government of self-governing provinces. He doesn't think much of the Peking Constitution which does not fit conditions in China as they are. He said that it may be fine for a constitution to talk about and make provisions for electing mayors of cities but just how is this to be managed when China is as it is—with an illiterate electorate and no background for democracy as exists in other lands he can't see. He thinks that the powers of the Central Government and the provinces should be strictly delineated and that the Central Government should not infringe upon the rights of the provinces. In other words he believes in a government of checks and balances and not a

government by force as General Wu Pei-fu and Peking are trying to bring into being.

When asked about the Canton situation, General Lu expresses firm belief in the materialisation of a Southern advance under the inspiration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. As to General Chen Ching-ming, General Lu is of the belief that that contender for southern honors will ultimately get control of Canton.

This concluded the interview and the story, except that the correspondent for THE CHINA PRESS

found it much harder to get out of the arsenal than to get into it. On the way back we were stopped at about every street corner and our credentials demanded. Evidently Chekiang is taking no chances in these critical days!

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By Bud Fisher

Mr. U. Alaraki, manager of the Hwa Jah, is in town. We understand that he is here to adjust matters with the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company in connection with the steamer.

The first meeting of the Parent Teachers' Association of the Shanghai American School for the year 1924-1925 will be held at the school, Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 5:15. Mr. Boynton will speak on "The Practical Uses of Intelligence Testing".

The Navy Y.M.C.A. acknowledges with sincere thanks the contribution of \$25.00 received through Mr. W. W. Reed, of the Standard Oil Company. This is the gift of the Employees of the Standard Oil Company here, in memory of the late Mr. J. J. Caccia, who formerly served in the United States Navy, and is given for the purchase of magazines, periodicals, etc., for the men of the Navy. This is most opportune, coming as it does at a time when the many sailors on shore duty are especially in need of reading matter.

A report from London states that Mr. R. H. Clive, the British Consul-General in Munich, who was formerly Counsellor of Legation and Charge d'Affaires in Peking, has been appointed to Tungler as British Agent and Consul-General. During the tenure of his office in Munich, Mr. Clive carried out an extensive and very delicate enquiry into the political conditions there in connection with the late threatened monarchist revival, his report being regarded as a major document on the issue.

The members of the Peking Welfare Association recently called an emergency meeting at Hukuo Sen at which the question of how to relieve the food sufferers during the coming winter was carefully and thoroughly discussed. The resolution was that this year winter relief work should be dealt with as early as possible. Free kitchens will be organized in the metropolitan area and winter clothes prepared for distribution among the victims.

The gift of live sheep, pigs and flour and biscuits made by the Peking Chamber of Commerce to the soldiers of General Feng Yushiang for their gallant efforts in preventing the flooding of Nan Yuan and the southern environs of Peking, has been distributed among the troops, says Chung Mei Service.

Mr. Lynn Winterdale, Franklin has been recognised as a Consul of the United States of America in Hongkong.

It is reported that the request of General Yeh Hsi-shan, Tuchun of Shanxi, for arms and munitions, which are stored at Sanchaitien has been rejected by the Central Government. It is reported that General Yen is still regarded in certain quarters as one of the Anfu leaders though he was never an enthusiastic supporter of the An-fu-faites.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin has issued a proclamation through the Prefects to the effect that, in view of the Mukden troops being about to leave for Shanhaiwan, Chin-chow, etc., the farmers are advised to harvest their crops in good time, so as to escape any damage to the crops from the military operations.

The Mukden Arsenal is working at the highest pressure day and night, even on Sundays and holidays. The experts and men are being paid 3 or 4 times the normal salaries and wages. The workmen and coolies hired recently number about 400. Major-Gen. Chen-shen of the Artillery with several other officers are said to have been sent to Shanghai to join General Lu Yung-hsiang's staff, according to a Dalren paper.

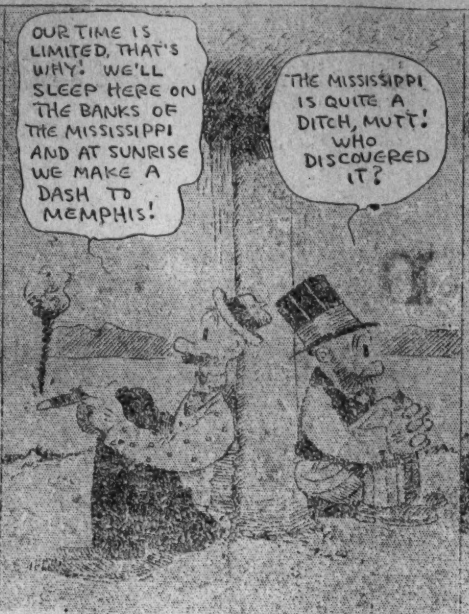
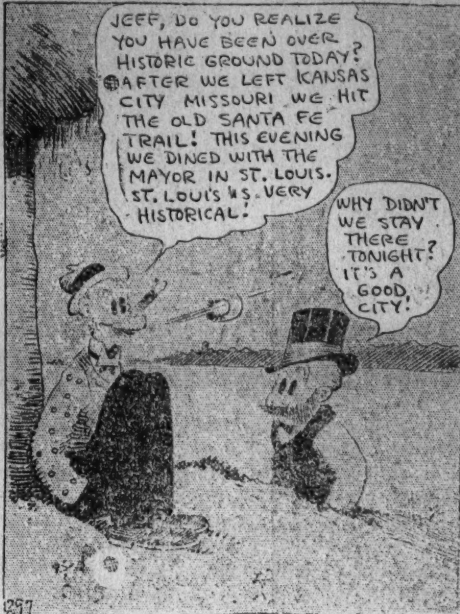
The Mukden Army keeps 12 airplanes at the Chinchow hangar, which may be pressed into service once hostilities are open. There are 24 more planes at Mukden, and, in point of the air force, its superiority over the Chihlis is unchallenged.

Arrangements are being made by the Peking Tram Car Co. to extend the tram lines from Hsichihmen to the Summer Palace, from Pochonmen to Patachu, and from Tuhahngmen to Jehol. Branch lines will also be constructed as far as Nanyuan and Tunghsien. It is learned that the tram service in Peking will start at the beginning of October.

According to the reports of the officials of the Central Plague Prevention Bureau, who recently proceeded to the flood-stricken

Chamberlain's Pain Balm Eases Pain

Rub Chamberlain's Pain Balm on the painful spots. It is penetrating, starts up the circulation which carries away the congestion and pressure that causes the pain. That is how it helps rheumatic pains, lumbago, backache, neuralgia, swollen, aching joints and muscles. Sold and recommended everywhere.



areas for investigation, as the result of the recent break of the Yunglingho dikes, some 70 villages of Lianghsiang were flooded, and more than 10,000 sufferers are now urgently waiting for relief. The diseases prevailing among the victims are dysentery and rheumatism.

New Cabinet At Peking Installed

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, Sept. 16.—The new Cabinet assumed office this morning at 10 o'clock when Dr. W. W. Yen received the members of the Cabinet Secretariat. There was no business meeting of the Cabinet, owing to the fact that extensive official preparations were being made for the reception of Marshal Wu.

Britisher Charged With Arms Running Released On Bail

(Reuter's Service)
London, Sept. 19.—Attfield, Sen., who, with his son Captain Cecil Attfield, was charged with exporting arms to Russia, was today released from Brixton jail. They had been imprisoned since July 24, having been unable to furnish the £10,000 bail fixed in each case by the Judge in Chambers upon their re-arrest by the Customs authorities after the Police Court charges of gun-running against them had been withdrawn. Yesterday bail was reduced to £2,000 for Attfield, Sen., but the application of the son was refused.

British To Develop Imperial Transport, Minister Pledges

(Reuter's Service)
London, Sept. 19.—At a luncheon conference at the Transport Institute at Wembley today, Mr. H. Gosling, the Minister of Transport, toasting

Imperial transport, said that the Government had to build up our old Empire often on new methods; and it was important to remember that we could not hope to develop trade unless we first developed transport. The Government were fully alive to the importance of bringing back transport accommodation to the highest point of efficiency. The

Government were devoting large sums and were going to devote still larger sums to it. They should provide roads and transport facilities because they were needed, and such schemes would absorb many of the unemployed.

\$13.00 SUPREME KITCHEN COAL (Cash With Order)
Goods delivered Within 24 hours
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"You heard what I said —it's the best cigarette I ever tasted!"

The proof of the pudding —is in the smoking. Chesterfields do taste better because they're made of better tobaccos, better blended. You'll say so too!

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They Satisfy

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to regain your
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Take
BIOGENE

Highly Recommended
by the Medical Pro-
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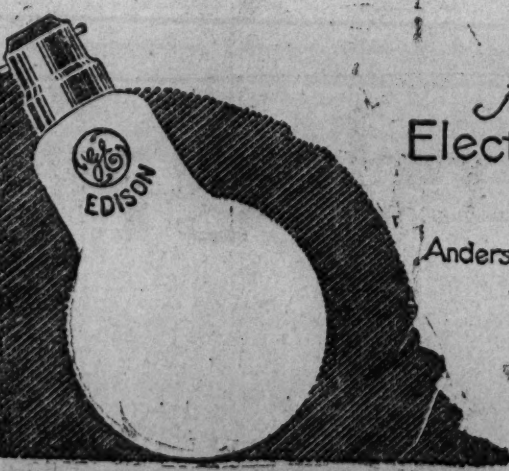
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White Lamp

Ideal for reading and
close work.
Brilliant but without
glare.

The china-white sur-
face makes it as easy
to clean as a por-
celain dish.



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Tanks And Planes Will Be Next Leaders In War

The lines of observation at the beginning of a battle in the next war will be from twenty-five to fifty miles from the main forces, according to Colonel J. Edward Cassidy, C. W. O. R. C., who says that cavalry will have its place in the warfare of the future, although not used as the old-time cavalry screen, while gas will be employed on a scale never dreamed of in the World War.

The lessons of the World War must not be forgotten, but we must not assume that in case of a future war the forces will be called upon to operate on a terrain such as France, he says, giving his opinions on the warfare of the future in an official publication devoted to the activities of the Chemical Warfare Service.

"The principles of warfare have changed but little since men first began to strive for supremacy by the employment of force, but the methods and means applying those principles are continually changing," he says, "and in order that we may not be caught napping when trouble comes we must endeavor to visualize the conditions which will surround the war of the future."

"We are too prone to let our minds dwell on a terrain such as we operated on in France, and on the idea of a war of position or trench warfare. In the first place, it is rather improbable that we will ever again be called upon to conduct military operations under the conditions of terrain such as we found in France, and it is also improbable that such operations will involve any great degree of trench warfare or war of positions. It will probably be true that there will be isolated siege operations, such as has been the case in almost all wars of any magnitude. Trench warfare, or war of positions, is only applicable to a restricted terrain where neither flank can be turned, for once a flank is endangered the whole plan of campaign may be endangered."

"The attack of General Manoury on the left flank of von Kluck's First German Army necessitated a shifting of the German plans. In turn, the attempt of von Kluck to outflank the flanking French Sixth Army resulted in the 'cleaning' of not only his own First Army but that of the Second German Army to the westward. This pull resulted in the thinning of the German line north of the marshes of St. Gond, for the main strength of the Prussian Guard covering the marshes had 'leaned' heavily to the east to assist von Hausen's Saxon Army in crushing the right of Foch's Seventh Army, and the 'Gap' which has since become famous, began to appear on the early morning of Sept. 9, 1914."

"This 'Gap' came under Foch's eye from the time it began to form; and at a time when the French Sixth Army, as well as Foch's own Eleventh Corps, was almost at the breaking point, he ordered his crack Forty-second Division (at 4 p.m., Sept. 9, 1914) to attack the flank of the Prussian Guards to the east of Linthes, completely crushing the flank as well as breaking through the thinned German line. Through the 'Gap' the Forty-second Division as well as the Ninth French Corps poured, throwing the entire German plan into the scrapheap, and the First Battle of the Marne was won. Events followed quite rapidly as the extension of the German right flank to the North Sea was necessitated by its efforts to prevent being turned. Had this distance been a matter of a few hundred miles, the German Army could not have extended itself without the loss of continuity of line, and consequently stabilized trench warfare could not have resulted with one flank in the air."

"Most military authorities agree that the warfare of the future will be in the open, except for isolated siege conditions, but the application of the old-established principles will be far different from what they were during the short period of open warfare in the World War. With ample aerial squadrons, and with swift-moving tanks, the lines of observation at the beginning of a battle will be from twenty-five to fifty miles from the main forces. The operations as exemplified by the Battle of Gettysburg in the Civil War will be reproduced, but in an entirely different manner. At Gettysburg we first find cavalry coming in contact. The fighting commanders on each side began to back up their cavalry with whatever forces there were available. Then began a battle

for positions, culminating in the third day's battle, when both Meade and Lee had called up practically everything possible for the final struggle. Cavalry will have its use in the next war, but the cavalry screen of former days will be replaced by a screen of swift-moving tanks, accompanied by tank artillery, tank engineer detachments and tank signal units. In other words, the screen will be a complete unit protected by steel and operated by gasoline."

"The lessons of the World War must not be forgotten, but we must bear in mind the fact that the next war will be radically different conditions, no matter where it may be. The nation that succeeds in warfare must not live in the past but look ahead. It took the people of Great Britain more than a year to get the idea out of their systems' that the World War was merely the Peninsular War, the Crimean War or South African War on a larger scale. Their training and theories were based entirely on what had been done in the past, and Lord Kitchener was one of the hardest men to convince that a new era in warfare had dawned. It was not until after the Battle of Loos and Hill 70 that the British accepted the fact that the day of shrapnel had passed in favor of immense quantities of high explosives."

"However, we must not assume that shrapnel will be so much in the minority in the next war as in the World War, for this is an extremely useful article in a war of movement. While immense quantities of high explosives will be used, yet we may expect to find practically as much shrapnel, and gas on a scale never dreamed of in the World War."

"In order that we may be prepared for eventualities, we must erase from our minds the picture we so easily construct of fighting the next war in a country such as France, where there is a maze of high-class roads at every turn, and of basing our studies on a war of positions, for it is certain that when we engage in war, if we ever do, it will be a war of movement, with the lines of communication much longer and much more difficult."

Failing Eye-sight restored. Wear

Goehring's good glasses

Dr. Leo D. Goehring
14-15 Zylstra Bldg.
41 Kiangso Rd.

7 out of 10 headaches

are caused by eyestrain. If you suffer from headaches you ought to question the condition of your eyes.

Often with vision apparently normal, eyes greatly need the help of lenses.

Only an examination can make you sure.

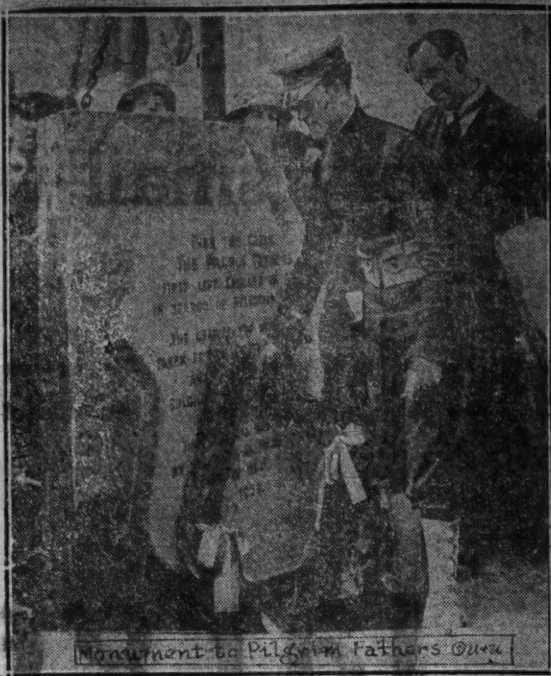
Have your eyes examined without delay.



Oculists Institute Company

49a-50 Nanking Road

PILGRIM FATHERS HONORED IN ENGLAND



The monument shown here was erected in commemoration of the sailing from Hull, England, in 1609, of the Pilgrim Fathers for America to gain religious freedom. It was erected by the Anglo-American Society of Hull. Cadet Bradford, of the U. S. Training Ship Nantucket, is shown placing a wreath on the monument. There were 150 cadets from the training ship present at the unveiling, in addition to a detail from a British man of war.

No Assurance Yet Of Continuance Of Wembley Next Year

(Reuter's Service)
London, Sept. 19.—The statement that the British Empire Exhibition would carry on in 1925 is authoritatively deprecated. Lord Stevenson, the Chairman of the Board of the British Empire

Exhibition, pointed out that he would make a statement in this connection immediately he was in a position to do so.

MORTON HOSPITAL
REASONABLE
Our expert doctors and surgeons, excellent food, and quiet surroundings bring you real health.
301 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF NEARLY 100 YEARS

DR. DE ROOS' GUTTAEVITAE
OF LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous Exhaustion. This extraordinary rejuvenating tonic strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedsily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Price 12s. or four times the quantity. Dr. De Roos' Compound FEMALE PILLS for Kidney Diseases. Price 3s. Dr. De Roos' Celebrated FEMALE PILLS. English Price 3s. Purchasers are requested to see that packages of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bear the stamp label, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON." impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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Manufacture High Grade Furniture and Office Fixtures
Offices, Factory & Godowns located at
Rear 20-22 Nanking Road
Phone C. 2008

PHILIPPINES TO FIGHT MOVE TO APPLY DRY LAW

Enforcement Would Mean Great Loss In Annual Revenue, Say Legislators

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Manila, Sept. 20.—The Philippine Government is expected to lodge a vigorous protest against extension of the Prohibition Law here. Governor-General Wood is querying Washington with regard to the intentions of the Federal authorities. Filipino legislators point out that enforcement would mean loss of Gold \$2,000,000 revenue annually and state that among the Filipinos. They also there is no liquor problem here declare that enforcement of the Prohibition Law would mean interference with Filipino autonomy.



Spick and Span from
Shanghai Steam Laundry

Your laundry done by us means that your things are going to be spick and span. We are hard on dirt but not on clothes, and look at our charges, \$5.00 per 100, on monthly contracts.

Shanghai Steam Laundry Co.
8 Thorburn Road
Tel. E. 386

Autumn Sale From September 22nd

Linen Embroideries
Drawn - Work
Cross - Stitch Sets
Canton Shawls

Handkerchiefs, Beads,
Ivory Articles
etc., etc., etc.

"Hundreds of other useful things for the home and office".

Chi Chang Company

1297 Broadway

"What a whale of a difference just a few cents make!"

— all the difference between just an ordinary cigarette and -FATIMA, the most skillful blend in cigarette history.



Fatima Cigarettes can be purchased in Shanghai at the following stores:

Palace Tobacco Store,	2 Nanking Road.
A. S. Watson & Co.,	16 " "
Tobacqueria Filipina,	28 " "
The Cigar Box,	36 " "
Wing On Co. (Shanghai) Ltd.,	Nanking Road.
Sincere Co. Ltd.,	Nanking Road.
Hongkew Tobacco Store,	Hongkew Market.
Shanghai Tobacco Store,	50 North Szechuen Road.
Wing Tai & Co.,	Gr. Nankow & Homan Roads.
Wai Woo Tobacco Co.,	Chungoo Road (Opposite Custom Club)
Say Chong Sung Tob. Co.,	225 East Broadway.
Tung Tai & Co.,	115 Broadway.
Mow Woo Co.,	Gr. Nanking & Pukien Roads.
Chong Sing Tob. Store,	" Nanking & Hupeh Roads.
Hadjiry's Tobacco Co.,	96 Szechuen Road.
The Tientsin Tobacco Co.,	19 Nanking Road.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

Helps Children Over Hot Weather

Summer complaint makes little headway with children whose careful mothers use Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy for stomach and bowel complaint, severe and sudden intestinal cramps and weakening diarrhoea. Given in a little sweetened water it is easy to take. For sale every where.

Big Opportunity

There is an immediate opportunity for a few high class Chinese in a rapidly growing business operating throughout China. Selling experience and knowledge of English desirable but not necessary. Address Box No. 1526, THE CHINA PRESS, giving age, education and business experience.

International Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Works

Also carpets cleaned, dyed and stored.
Office and Steam Works: 279 Avenue Foch.
Telephone W. 2354.



A standard test for eyesight

Don't Short-Weight Yourself!

"I wouldn't let my grocer guess how heavy a pound is—not when I was paying."
But if it weren't for the standards established and the regular inspection of scales and measures, you would go right on paying without knowing whether you were cheated or not.

Guessing and paying—just as you do with your eyesight. For there is an eyesight standard too. An eye-examination is the standard for normal effective eyesight.

No comparison with what your friends see at the same distance will do anything but mislead you. You cannot see through their eyes nor they through yours. But by examining your sight we can tell if it is up to standard and if not, we will prescribe glasses to bring it up to standard. Test with the one standard that can tell you the truth. Have your eyes examined now!

Oculists Institute Co.

O. I. C. 49-50 Nanking Rd.

A Satisfactory Service always assured

Aikosha Dairy
No. 89 Avenue Dubou
Tel. West 2825

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Write copy plainly, using typewriter when possible.
Copy will average five words to the line. Initials, abbreviations, characters (like \$, Tls., etc.) each count as a word.

All classified advertising is payable strictly cash in advance, except such firms as have arranged for regular business upon a credit basis.

The China Press cannot be responsible for any errors in copy after the first insertion.

All advertisements will be handled under the following classifications:

- Situation Vacant
- Miscellaneous
- Apartment Wanted
- Apartment To Let
- Furnished Rooms To Let
- Offices To Let
- Shops To Let
- Houses To Let
- Houses Wanted
- Godowns To Let
- Real Estate For Sale
- Business Opportunities
- Resorts
- Lost and Found
- Exchange and Mart
- Poultry & Eggs
- Dogs & Pets
- Rooms Wanted
- Furnished Rooms Wanted
- Suburban Property for Sale
- Special Notices
- Used Cars

Other classifications will be added should occasion require

Dogs and Pets

FOR Sale, thoroughbred Pointer, five months old, from imported stock. Apply 23 Connaught Road or telephone W. 3757. 70379 S 21

To LET, Nanking Road, two rooms and bathroom. Tls. 65 per month.

Apply to Box 1212, THE CHINA PRESS, 14 Kiukiang Road. T. F. 10208

JOT IT DOWN!

Small, neatly-bound Notebooks, with tear-off leaves, produced by The China Press Job-printing Department, may be obtained at The China Press, 14 Kiukiang Road (or 17 Nanking Road) for 2 copper cents each. They will be sent in any quantity by mail for 2 cents "big money", paid in advance. 70251

Three cents a word;
Minimum charge 60
cents per day. Count
5 words to a line

The China Press Classified Columns

17 Nanking Road

Main Office: 14 Kiukiang Road

Classified advertisements
must be prepaid. Replies
must be called for at
Receiving Office

Offices, To Let

TO LET, large ground floor room on Avenue Edouard VII, suitable for office or show room. Approximately area 4250 square feet. Apply to The Ben Buildings Co., Ben Building. 70421 S 21

FOR Rent, front office room, about 1000 square feet, first floor, near corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads. Good light, very reasonable rent. Reply to Box No. 1258, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 323

OFFICE to be let on the upper floor of No. 17 Musson Road, from October 1st. Apply to the Spanish Mission, 10 Yangtzeopu Road. Telephone East 24. T. F. 367

ONE office room to let, 3 Ezra Road, 8th floor. Apply to Box 1212, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 10222

FOR Rent, ground floor office on Jinkee Road, 1500 square feet, steam heated, with spacious concrete vault. Also large single office. Also suite of one, two or three offices, steam heated. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T. F. 322

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No. 7 The Bund. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China. T. F. 135

GROUND Floor Space, Kiukiang Road, suitable for large Bank, available shortly in part or whole. Apply to Box No. 1008, THE CHINA PRESS. 10032 S 31

Real Estate For Sale

FOR Sale, a large lot with residence and other improvements, in Kiukiang Concession. Write Chas. F. Johannaber, Kiukiang. 70294 S 21

Shops To Let

FOR Rent, Excellent shop 1200 square feet in best Nanking Road district, also godown space in rear, 2,000 or 3,000 square feet. Also twelve store rooms, etc., in first and second floors and in attic. To be rented as a whole or in convenient divisions. For terms, etc., apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T. F. 299

SHOP to be let in few months. Splendidly located on Nanking Road. Apply to Box 1178, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 10203

FOR Rent, Excellent shop space, 1500 square feet, on Nanking Road. For terms and particulars apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T. F. 297

Agencies Wanted

C. M. Philipidis, Merchant Chungking wishes agencies of reliable firms. Apply directly. 68185

Godowns To Let

TO LET, godown space on ground floor, Kiukiang Road, 950 square feet. Suitable for storing silk goods or any other valuable cargo. Apply to Box 1308, THE CHINA PRESS. 30111

Used Cars

FOR Sale, Dodge touring car. No. one mechanical condition. Owner driven. Call Dr. Scott, 35 Nanking Road or Star Garage. 70395 S 21

FOR Sale, Berliet landaulet in running order, 4 cylinders. Tls. 250. Apply to Box 1536, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 329

Tls. 1000 Cash (balance on terms) for a well-appointed limousine. Late model, seven-seater, in first-class condition, smart appearance, only run about 5000 miles. Cozy in winter; cool in summer. Complete with bumpers, spare tyre, etc. Apply to Box 1447, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. O.

BERLIET Limousine (7-seater) for sale. Latest model, comfortably upholstered, disc wheels, complete with spare wheel and tyre, bumpers, summer covers, etc. Run less than 5,000 miles. A handsome car at moderate price. Trial by appointment. Apply to Box 1499, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F.

FORD Roadster, special body, undercarriage in good running order. Price Tls. 400 or nearest offer. Owner buying a larger car. Reply to Box 1355, THE CHINA PRESS. 10206

Professional

ALICE Chang, Masseuse and manicurist, work done at her house or will visit customers. Apply ECHO Medhurst Road, in Avenue Road. Telephone West 3511. 70360

MISS Lucie, masseuse and manicurist. Daily including Sundays. Avenue Joffre 307 A. 70332

Educational

FRIEDA Frommel Studio for Music and languages. 489 Avenue Joffre. Classes in French and English forming now. 70384

RUSSIAN lessons given by experienced lady teacher. Good results guaranteed within short time. Enquiries Box No. 1533, THE CHINA PRESS. 70408

RUSSIAN lessons and manicure by young intelligent lady, 307 B, Avenue Joffre (near Route Veyron) 70409

ENGLISH ladies give lessons English music, typewriting, stenography. Pitman and Gregg. 3A Wongschaw Gardens. Telephone West 2779. 70308

GENTLEMAN desires lessons in French. Reply to Box 1539, THE CHINA PRESS. 70376 S 23

A young Chinese lady newly graduated from high school in English, wishes to teach some foreign ladies Chinese voluntarily in order to get more practice in English conversation. Apply 198, Seymour Road. 70381 S 23

A Chinese gentleman (American returned student) desires lessons in German after office hours. Will also consider in exchange for Chinese or English. Preferably a teacher who knows violin. Apply to Box 627, THE CHINA PRESS. 70362 S 20

Houses To Let

WANTED 4-5 roomed house by October 1st. Situation: Western District. Rental: Moderate. Write Box No. 1550 THE CHINA PRESS.

IN private American home. Furnished floor, large bedroom, library, dining room, sanitary bathroom. Meals served privately. Boy in attendance. Garage. For two people, inclusive \$450.00 per month. Phone Central 2145, or apply to Box 1545, THE CHINA PRESS. 70405 S 21

TO LET, five roomed house with garden, all modern conveniences, 620 Avenue Joffre. Rental Tls. 75. For interview please apply to Box 1546, THE CHINA PRESS. 70407 S 2

SIX room house near French Club, with servants' quarters, garage and small garden, sanitary plumbing, rental Tls. 85 and taxes. Furniture and fixtures to be taken over. Telephone Central 616, or write to Box No. 1532, THE CHINA PRESS. 70351 S 25

542 Avenue Joffre—To let, newly redecorated detached house. Unfurnished—7 rooms, 3 bathrooms, garage, spacious servants' quarters, central heating, modern sanitation. Tels 150 per month. Apply Poncelet et Immobiliere de Chine—7 Avenue Edward VII. Tel. C. 7081. 70356 S 24

152-155-157—Route de Granchy—Newly built House—7 rooms, 3 bathrooms, garden, garage, servants' quarters, modern sanitation. Tels 140 per month—Apply Poncelet et Immobiliere de Chine—7 Avenue Edward VII. Tel. C. 7081. 70356 S 24

TO LET, immediately five six and seven roomed houses with all modern accommodations. Rue de la Paix and Breuille (de Montmorand). Very moderate rents. Apply 24 Rue Chapais. 70398 S 21

FOR Rent, On or shortly after October 1st, house No. 70 Avenue Du Roi Albert for about 2 1/2 years. Six main rooms, 3 baths, modern sanitation, garden, ample service rooms, verandah, all equipped. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T. F. 355

TO LET the most beautiful house No. 676 Avenue Joffre, 15 large airy rooms, 5 bath-rooms, reception rooms and halls. Verandas and balconies adjoining the bed-rooms and drawing rooms. Beautifully decorated and newly painted with magnificent entrance. Garden. Garage, etc. The same house can be leased to three tenants in three separate Apartments of 5 rooms and two bath-rooms in each Apartment in "All in one floor style." For further particulars apply 12, Rue du Consulat. 70292 O 1

FOR Rent, On Route Ferguson, new house ready October 1st; 5 main rooms, modern sanitation, ample service rooms, garage. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T. F. 352

SMALL and large houses with all modern conveniences, garage, near tram. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulat. T. F. 223

Apartment To Let

TO LET, Fully furnished one flat, two rooms, bathroom, and kitchen. Rental includes water and light. Apply 135 Bubbling Well Road. 70411 S 21

TO LET, in a private family comfortable nice furnished flat, two rooms, kitchen, bathroom, telephone. 28 Wayside Road. 70406 S 21

TO LET, furnished rooms, bathroom, verandah, facing south, kitchen, if desired, central, two rooms flat. 9 Ezra Road, top flat. 70418 S 21

TO LET, furnished flat, modern conveniences. Rent 70.00 dollars including light, taxes. 16 Chusan Road, corner Wayside. Phone East 361. 70412

TO LET, for a bachelor only, in a distinguished detached residence, in the French Concession, a self contained flat with independent entrance of two large and one small rooms, bathroom, kitchen (gas installed) and servants' quarters, hot water. Unfurnished Tls. 55, or furnished Tls. 75. May arrange breakfast or phone West 3274 or address to Box 632, THE CHINA PRESS. 70413 S 24

TO LET, modern apartment at 392 Route Ferguson. All modern conveniences and reasonable rental. Apply to The Continental Corporation of China, 9 Hankow Road, Telephone Central 7311. 70354

NICE furnished flat, also room to let with kitchen use. 9 Abury Lane near Custom Club, Hongkew. 70297

TO LET, in a new modern apartment building, newly and beautifully furnished Bachelor flat with kitchen, bath, flush, hot and cold water and all modern conveniences. Apply to Box 1541 THE CHINA PRESS, or phone West 3812. 70477 S 24

UNFURNISHED flat, Markham Road, three large rooms, verandah, bathroom, kitchen, electric light, water. English house. Address Box 1521, THE CHINA PRESS. 70319

BLACKSTONE Apartments 1331 Rue Lafayette, West 4999. Large and small apartments, every modern convenience, modern plumbing, roof garden, tennis courts, swimming pool, social parlors, telephone connection each apartment, garage. First class caterer in connection. Apply, Peter Johnson, Blackstone Apartments. T. F. 358

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WANTED small furnished independent flat in French town or near Bubbling Well. Write stating address, monthly rental and particulars to Box No. 621, THE CHINA PRESS. 70293 S 21

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WE have buyers for residential properties in the French Concession and Western District, of from one to five mow, with or without buildings. Apply to Asia Realty Company, Tel. C. 8222. T. F. 343

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TO LET, near Nanking Road, modern building two rooms and bath Tls. 100. Apply to Box 1544, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 369

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VACANT is British house one double bed sitting room excellent board sanitary bathroom attached. Call 103 Route Vallon. Also one single attic with verandah. 70284 S 16

TO LET, one large well furnished attic room with private bathroom attached. Apply to 95 Range Road. 70422

FOR Rent, Dixwell Road, partly furnished apartment, screened sitting room, dining room, two bed rooms, two baths, gas kitchen, servants quarters, long southern verandah, available October 1. Address to Box 634, THE CHINA PRESS. 70415

ONE bed sitting room, with all modern comfort in private family. Excellent food. Quiet location. West. Garage. Phone West 1750 or Apply to Box 1549, THE CHINA PRESS. 70424

BACHELOR'S furnished room with private bath, in comfortable American home near Columbia Country Club. Breakfast only. Immediate occupancy. References required. Apply to Box 1527, THE CHINA PRESS. 70337

TO LET, one large well furnished room, with verandah, facing south, modern conveniences, without board, breakfast only. 450D Avenue Joffre, Phone West 4236. 70385 S 22

TO LET, near Race Course comfortably furnished room, private bathroom attached, full board. Apply 15 Wehaiwei Road. Telephone West 2218. 70388 S 30

TO LET, well furnished room, bathroom attached, with or without board. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace. Telephone North 3050. 70344

LADY having to take in paying guests has double room facing south, with private bath. All home comforts offered to married couple or two ladies. Apply to Box 1534, THE CHINA PRESS. 70363 S 21

TO LET, comfortable rooms attached with bathrooms. No. 11 Ward Road, near tram 7, 8, 9. T. F. S. 18

FOR Rent, one nicely decorated room, unfurnished in private flat, in Oriental Press Building, 113 Avenue Edward VII. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T. F. 349

FOR Rent, Residence on Kinchow Road, Eastern District, on eight mow of land, beautiful gardens, tennis courts, additional 6 mow of garden land may be had; 8 main rooms, verandah, service rooms, all screened. A beautiful property. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T. F. 350

Miscellaneous

ABOUT barbed wire. Answer to Box 629. You can inquire today. Apply till noon office W. Zimmerman, 21 Nanking Road. (entrance by alleyway) Telephone Central 2235. Afternoon Telephone West 2779. 70419 S 21

Situations Vacant

WANTED, a mother's help or nurse, thoroughly experienced with young children, in British family. Apply stating full particulars of experience, age, nationality, and salary required, to Box No. 1542, THE CHINA PRESS. 70382 S 23

WANTED, male stenographer, beginner preferred. Good opening for bright young man. Reply to Box 1538, THE CHINA PRESS. 70376 S 22

WANTED, a Chinese assistant for European store in Nanking Road. Must be thoroughly experienced. Apply stating experience, age, and salary expected to Box No. 1543, THE CHINA PRESS. 70393 S 21

WANTED 12 young and energetic piano men to serve as waiters. Men with good standing apply only. Address Winter Garden, 4 Ningsu Road. 70370 S 21

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WRIGHT and Belys. Have for sale a pair of 8 Cylinder Sterling Engines 150 H.P. each can be sold as pair or separately. Going cheap. Apply Wright Woonung. T. F. 2

FOR Sale, Thornton-Pickard 24 plate Reflex Camera. Cooke 4.5 lens, 10 metal plate holders, film pack adapter and leather case. All in excellent condition. Price \$125. Address to Box 635, THE CHINA PRESS. 70417 S 24

I.S.S. Bonds, 10 quarters for sale, \$552, fully paid, terminal numbers 9 to 9. What others? Apply to Box 633, THE CHINA PRESS. 70416 S 24

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FOR Sale, Moutrie Piano, cabinet Victrola. Call Dr. Scott, 38 Nanking Road. 70396 S 21

PIANO (Moutrie) second hand, in excellent condition, for sale or hire. 3A Wongschaw Gardens. West 2779. 70392 S 22

WANTED, immediately large quantity of Barbed wire. Apply stating quantity available, price etc. Apply to Box 629, THE CHINA PRESS. 70389 S 21

FOR Sale, one new Edison phonograph, London upright model with 88 Edison records, 28 Victor records, with extra sound box to play Victor and Pathe records, and two cabinets for records. Records all latest songs and dances and Italian operatic songs. Machine cost \$240. Records cabinet, sound box etc. \$350. Ready to sell for \$525 or nearest offer. Apply to Box 1535, THE CHINA PRESS. 70352 S 20

Furnished Rooms Wanted

WANTED nicely furnished room, bathroom and verandah, with board, preferable Western district or French Town. Apply to Box 1537, THE CHINA PRESS. 70372 S 21

WANTED furnished room and bathroom attached by a bachelor, without board. Apply to Box 1517, THE CHINA PRESS. 70360 S 21

Situations Wanted

WANTED, situation in first class ladies' dressmaking establishment by foreign lady speaking Russian with many years' experience in cutting, fitting and taking orders. Formerly proprietress of high class Salon des Modes. Address Box 1547, THE CHINA PRESS. 70409 S 24

BY a middle age Russian woman seeks position as a house keeper or other similar work. Apply to Box 1543, THE CHINA PRESS. 70413 S 24

EXPERIENCED lady correspondent (British) seeks part time or half day position. Good shorthand writer. Please reply E. C. 36 Quinson Road. 70423 S 24

EXPERIENCED architectural draftsman, Chinese, with thorough knowledge of reinforced concrete designing, and general engineering works, is open for engagement. A. I. references. Apply to Box 678, THE CHINA PRESS. 70369 S 21

CLERK (Portuguese) with thorough knowledge of accounting, office work and salesmanship, desires engagement. Good references. Apply to Box 628, THE CHINA PRESS. 70346 S 24

CHINESE, six years experience in insurance, seeks position, as insurance clerk. Best of references. Apply to Box 1524, THE CHINA PRESS. 70307 S 21

CHINESE gentleman with foreign education seeks position as office assistant. Good knowledge of English and Chinese. Capable of doing secretarial, clerical or translational work. Salary moderate. Apply to Box 622, THE CHINA PRESS. 70329 S 23

LADY experienced English stenographer and typist with general office experience. Reasonable salary accepted. Address to Box 1516, THE CHINA PRESS. 70411 S 21

YOUTH, just left school, aged 17, matriculated the Hongkong seniors, desires position in any capacity for office work, can obtain testimonial if necessary. Apply to Box 1479, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 19234

SCANDINAVIAN, 38 years, wide commercial experience in China, Japan and Russia. Thoroughly knowledge in export, import, engineering, building, contracting etc. speaks the principal languages and Japanese and Russian as well. seeks responsible position. Would consider salary-commission basis. Best references can be given. Apply to Box 1435, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 19231

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- 11 mow lot off Scott Road, near Shanghai Public School
- Several large & small lots in French Town.

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Indoor Sports**By Tad**

Back From Mt. Everest, Party Tells Of Ascent

Darjeeling, Aug. 1.—The Everest Expedition under Colonel E. F. Norton, D.S.O., returned here at noon today and was met by a large crowd. The shops and streets were decorated for the occasion. Lady Lytton and the Government House Party also welcomed the returning expedition. General Bruce, who was compelled to return during the early stages of the adventure owing to illness, went out some miles to meet the party. Both the Officers and the men are in the pink of condition, notwithstanding the severe hardships they have undergone. The British Officers were very reticent and, when interviewed, confined their remarks to what has appeared in the papers. The hillmen, however, were prepared to give any information, and from them and their Sirdars the reporters had no difficulty in obtaining information. The Sirdars and coolies were certainly looking fitter than they were when the expedition left Darjeeling some months ago. They say that they were never short of food and what they got was good. Of course, there was a scarcity of fresh meat, but this was to be expected. Several large villages were passed and the people were friendly. Above the altitude of 14,000 feet only Lamas were met. These, at first, were inclined to be standoffish, but, with a little encouragement, made themselves a nuisance and would not be shaken off. On the lower ranges thousands of wild goats were seen daily, but, as none of the men of the expedition had firearms, they were not molested by the party. Above 15,000 feet, snow leopards were occasionally met, but they gave no trouble. Feathered game was very scarce.

FIGHTING SNOW STORMS
The party was often caught in sudden storms, but beyond a good drenching, they had nothing to complain of except in the higher regions, when the terrible winds used to blow snow off the rocks into the faces of the advancing party, but this they all expected. More than once some of their number were lifted off their feet, and they had to cry a halt for an hour or two as it was impossible to make any headway. The Sahibs were no better off than the men and, as often as the men, measured their length on the snow, much to the amusement of the coolies.

Mallory and Irvine left the Camp by themselves on the morning of June 8th for the final climb, and as the weather was perfect when they started, it was anxiously hoped that they would succeed and be back before nightfall. But as they did not return that day it was feared that they were benighted, and it was thought they would certainly be back the following day. As there was no sign of them on the 9th evening Odell, with a small party of coolies, left on the morning of the 10th, but, finding no trace of the two missing Officers, returned on the 11th, hoping that they might have returned to the Camp. There can be no doubt that they met with an accident, but how will never be known. It was impossible to send parties to search for them as the weather was very bad, but, had volunteers been called for by Colonel Norton, every man of the expedition would have come forward, although they all realised the hopelessness of any search in such weather.

The death of these two Officers naturally cast a gloom over the whole Camp for some time, as they were always cheery and made themselves very popular with the coolies. Besides the loss of these two Officers the only other deaths were those of a Gurkha Sirdar from pneumonia, and of another from heart failure at an altitude of 20,000 feet.

COOLIES UNDAUNTED
The coolies taken from Darjeeling, in addition to being given rations and a liberal supply of warm clothing, were paid at the rate of Rs. 22.50 a month, with which the men were very satisfied. The return journey was uneventful. When asked if they would go if there was another Expedition, one Sirdar said that no one would remain back. General Bruce, Col. Norton and the other officers remained in Darjeeling for about a fortnight to settle up. They will then leave for Calcutta and from there separate.

A PERSISTENT PEOPLE
Calcutta, August 4.—Lieut. Col. Norton, leader of the Mount Everest Expedition, in his last despatch, dated Yaxung, July 22, refers to the question as to whether the Everest will ever be climbed: "I have little doubt that the sad loss of Mallory and Irvine following on the death of seven porters last year will raise considerable controversy on this point. We are a persistent people. Our record in the war proved that we have a certain genius for attaining through failure to success. Can Everest be climbed? Assuredly, it is possible. It has been climbed. It has been proved that porters can carry re-

quite loads to nearly 27,000 feet. I have no doubt that under favorable conditions a camp can be established at least 500 feet higher or at 27,300 feet. It has been proved also that there is nothing to prevent climbers sleeping well at about 27,000 feet and starting comparatively fit and well for the climb next day."

He concludes that the standard of achievement has automatically risen. He adds: "Whatever may be the verdict as to whether Everest is to be attempted again, we of the 1924 expedition are confident that it can be climbed."

WHISKY RUSE USED IN ZIEGFELD SUIT BY A CARTOONIST

Dummy Package Of Scotch Gets Man Into Office To Serve Papers

Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., was served with papers in a \$25,000 suit, brought against him by Bert Green, a cartoonist, last month.

"If Green's pictures were half as funny as the way he served that paper on me," said Mr. Ziegfeld, in his office at the New Amsterdam Theater, "they'd be a riot."

Green says the theatrical producer had contracted to purchase four animated effects for the Polles, for which Mr. Ziegfeld promised to pay \$1,000 and \$50 a week during their showing. He alleges that when he delivered the picture, Mr. Ziegfeld refused to accept them.

"But here's the funny part of the story," said Green, in his studio at 80 West Fortieth Street. "You see, we tried to serve the papers on Ziegfeld for almost a week, but there wasn't a chance in the world of getting him at his office. Then W. Wright Moxley, my lawyer, and I thought of a scheme.

"We got six bottles of Scotch whisky, removed the contents, and filled the bottles with water. Then we made a big package of the bottles, packed it up nicely, and told George Thompson, a friend of the lawyer, what to do."

"I've got something for Mr. Ziegfeld," said Thompson to "Tommy" Caldwell, the gray-haired and gray-mustached negro attendant at Mr. Ziegfeld's office, when he arrived there with the package Thursday afternoon. Thompson looked slyly at his package, and winked.

"All right," said Caldwell, "I'll let you see the secretary."

"I've got something for Mr. Ziegfeld," he told the secretary when she came out. Again he winked, and added, "It comes from the captain of a ship."

"I'll take it in," said the secretary.

"No, I've got instructions from the captain not to give it to any one else," countered Thompson. "I really must see Mr. Ziegfeld."

The secretary disappeared and came back shortly with the information that the producer would see him. Thompson went

into the private office, placed the package carefully on the floor, winked again, and said it came direct from the ship.

"What captain? What ship?" asked Mr. Ziegfeld.

"Here's a note from him," and, in handing the envelope, Thompson backed to the door. "It tells all about it."

In the envelope was the complaint.

"That's what happened all right," said Mr. Ziegfeld when the conversation, as reported by Mr. Green, was repeated.

"And," he added, "who wouldn't take a package like that when you're told it comes from a ship. I really thought there was something 'real' in it."

Mr. Ziegfeld, however, said the pictures were not just as Green had promised and added that they were sent several days after the show opened.

VOLUNTEER HEAD PLEDGES FAITH IN SUN YAT-SEN

Chan Lim-pak Issues Circular Telegram Assuring His Support To Canton

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Canton, Sept. 18.—Dr. Ma So, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's former agent in the United States who is now in Canton, issues the following: "Hongkong rumors that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is now at Yingtak and unable to reach Shaokuan, and that five destroyed all the barracks at Shaokuan are both absolutely untrue. I am in constant touch with Dr. Sun in Shaokuan. The Railway Director verifies the statement that Dr. Sun has 10,000 troops in Shaokuan."

Mr. Chan Lim-pak, head of the Merchant Volunteer movement, has issued a circular telegram, in conformity with the arrangement arrived at between the Volunteers and the authorities for the return of the rifles seized by the latter, in which Mr. Chan says in part: "I solemnly declare my allegiance to Dr. Sun Yat-sen. I give him my sincere support, as is the duty of every citizen. I trust that the Generalissimo's magnanimity and leniency will forgive my past errors."

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has ordered the withdrawal of his troops from the



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Mrs. Joseph A. Grenier
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Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound

East River and the raising of the siege of Waichow, "thus offering General Chen Chiung-ming an opportunity to show his 'repentance' by marching on Fokien."

Britain Will Have Ten Airplane Clubs

London, Aug. 16.—A project for the establishment of ten light airplane clubs, to be partly subsidised by the government, has been launched, in an announcement by the air ministry.

The ministry proposes to make each club an initial grant to provide for an approved type of plane and an annual grant for two years for maintenance. The club would be required to make financial or other contributions of equal amounts to provide for aerodrome facilities and the employment of pilot instructors.

A representative of the ministry will soon visit ten commercial centers to promote the scheme. The minister will inspect the clubs after they are formed and make further grants for each member qualifying for a pilot's license.

AWARD PRIZES FOR BRITAIN IN PEACE CONTEST

Ireland Is Given First Place In Empire Section With England Second

(Reuter's Service)

London, Sept. 19.—The names of the winners of the £2,000 in prizes in the British Empire Section of the Flare Peace Award Competition, for the best essays on how to restore peace and prosperity in Europe by

international cooperation, are announced.

The first place has been taken by Ireland; while England secures 26 prizes; Scotland, Canada and New Zealand two each and South Africa and Tasmania one each.

Mr. Bolton Wajler, of Bray, County Wicklow, who is the winner of the first prize, has been awarded £1,000. Miss Freda

White, London, won the second prize of £250; and Mr. Norman Angell, the third of £100. The four winners of the £50 awards include Major Gladstone Murray of British Columbia; the ten winners of £25 include Mr. Horace Belshaw, of Tibaru, New

Zealand, and Professor Conditio of Christchurch, New Zealand; while the twenty winners of £10 include Mr. William Edgar, of the Labor Department, Ottawa; the Rev. Ramsden, Balmforth, Capetown; and Mr. I. F. Giblin, Hobart, Tasmania.

CONTINUATION OF GREAT SALE

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(From September 18 to September 27)

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Washing Glove	Bath Slipper	Bath Scrubbing Belt
Bath Mat	Table Cover	Dining Table Sheet
Bed Cover	Bed Quilt	Bed Sheet
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What is your opinion of competitors who will stoop to such methods?

HITTING BELOW THE BELT

We have received an anonymous letter which is apparently deliberately designed to damage the business of a local resident. Such methods are most strongly deprecated in all civilized countries, it being understood how difficult and expensive a process it is to run down the perpetrator (or perpetrators) and make him suffer the consequences of his action. Damage may be wrongfully done by such letters which it would be impossible for any court decision to rectify, whereas if the writer has a just cause of complaint he has his remedy at law without any hindrance whatever. We are sure that other residents of Shanghai who may receive copies of this letter will promptly consign them to the waste paper basket.

From "The Shanghai Sunday Times"

—the sending of scurrilous
anonymous letters—

Read what the "Shanghai Sunday Times" says about one of our competitors sending out anonymous slanders:—

In addition to our other recent exposures of the methods and moral standards of those opticians who, actuated by jealousy, vindictively seek to slander the O.I.C., we offer this further evidence as yet another good reason for your entrusting your optical requirements to the financially strongest optical organization in the Orient—The Largest—Most Modern and best equipped.

In spite of such methods on the part of other opticians, and possibly because such methods indicate the true worth of those who are despicable enough to stoop to such tactics, the O.I.C. has grown faster than any other optician and enjoys the patronage of the Leading Business and Professional Men of Shanghai and Outports, including our Municipal Councillors.



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BY IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

The ships gave him just the feeling they are supposed to give—a combined sense of destruction and protection. And Mr. McChell, who had come through the war zone from Peking to Nanking to Shanghai, saluted those grim sea dogs and took his portfolio and pencils under his arm in obedience to the virgin inspiration. From a vantage point on the Bund, near the Garden Bridge, he sketched them. But he chafed at the distance and longed to get close to their monstrous hulks, beneath the shadows of their quiet, watching guns.

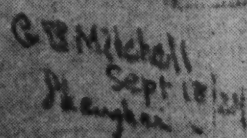
CONTENTED AT LAST

The gobs leaned over the side and watched us. The garbage boats with their crew of human scavengers drifted by, unmindful of the presence of art, intent only upon the reality of refuse thrown overboard from the monster so high above their frail craft.

ARTIST AND WRITER

The fact that this is Mr. Mitchell's first trip to the Orient makes him particularly suited to his job inasmuch as he comes with a mind unclouded by mental pictures of former visits. He has no remembrances and his impressions are noteworthy by reason of their pristine freshness. Like an eager scholboy on his first trip to a big city, Mr. Mitchell enthusiastically totes his camera, his motion-picture camera, a baby outfit but effective, his sketching pad and his notebooks, and records the myriad sights that are new and strange and fascinating.

It is interesting to hear this veteran traveler to other parts of the world tell of the reactions the Orient has awakened in him. "You know," he said, "in the Eastern states of America the impression exists that the only comfortable, luxurious ocean travel is on the Atlantic, and that the only first-class hotels are in America and Europe. Another impression is that one might just as well make a trip to the moon as to undertake a voyage to the Orient. Answering these, it has been my experience that there are great hotels with all the most modern innovations and the table d'hôte delicacies of a world market in such cities as Tokio, Peking and Shanghai. In the smaller cities and mountain resorts I have been agreeably surprised to find not only good living accommodations



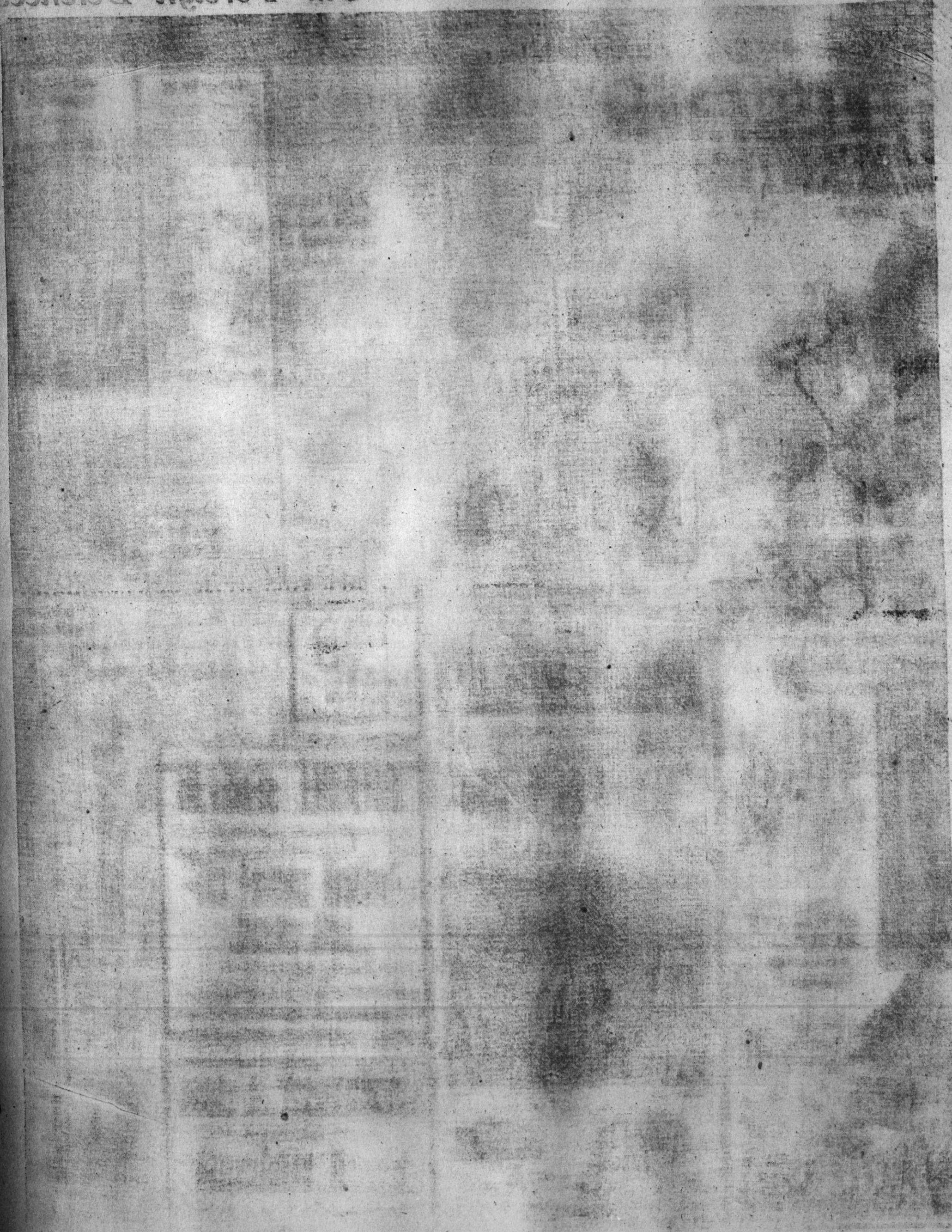
couver to Japan. He was equally Since Mr. Mitchell is in the
enthusiastic about the Chinese Orient to study travel conditions

the opinion that China should rumblings which he interpreted have such a bureau as portending preparations for the

he came across some old ties of king and curio dealers are parting a lovely blue which he purchased, with almost priceless pieces for through his guide, from the relatively little he said.

who come to the Orient for the first time, is carried away by the ease with which the Chinese can smile, at anything, or nothing, but always in a friendly manner which, to the stranger, is their own way of welcoming him. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell carry letters of introductions from Secretary Hughes and several prominent persons in Washington and New York to friends

Visits Shanghai And Sketches Our Foreign Defences C. Berttram Mitchell, Well-Known Writer And Artist



THE CHINA TIMES, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1900. The illustration is a large, dark, and heavily textured sketch or photograph, possibly depicting a landscape or a large building, but the details are obscured by the texture and lighting.

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In The U. S. Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, Sept. 22, 1924, Commencing at 10 a.m.

Cause No. 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. Motion to set. Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder; Chalaire & Franklin.

Cause No. 2450, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. Motion to set. Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder; Chalaire & Franklin.

Cause No. 2489, Hip Ho Company v. Importers Commission Co., Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

Cause No. 2066, The American Express Co., Inc. v. S. Chale, Motion to set. Schuhl & Schoenfeld; Chalaire & Franklin.

Cause No. 2438, Li Chek Seng v. A. S. Allan and L. W. Hartman. Motion to set. Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder; Schuhl & Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al. Motion to set. Rodgers & Husar; Chalaire & Franklin; Davies & Bryan.

HEARINGS:

September 12, 1924, Cause No. 1467, Hall & Holtz Ltd. v. C. Duffin; testimony taken of E. A. Thomas, T. M. Kong, C. Duffin; submitted.

September 16, 1924, Cause No. 2455, S. Hughes et al. v. S. S. "Owego"; testimony taken of H. Benham, A. Johnson, S. Hughes, J. E. West, J. Anderson; continued.

(Before the Commissioner)

September 13, 1924, Crim. No. 560, U. S. v. O. S. Hirsh; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

September 15, 1924, Cause No. 2415, U. S. v. G. Diaz; order for return of certain property.

(By the Commissioner)

September 12, 1924, Civil No. 171, C. S. Liu v. O. R. Morse; order of discontinuance.

September 13, 1924, Crim. No. 560, U. S. v. O. S. Hirsh; defendant warned.

September 15, 1924, Crim. No. 571, U. S. v. A. Isaacson; defendant fined \$2, costs remitted.

September 16, 1924, Crim. No. 572, U. S. v. Jack Sheridan; defendant bound over to U. S. Court for trial.

September 18, 1924, Crim. No. 571, U. S. v. A. Isaacson; defendant fined \$2, costs remitted.

September 15, 1924, Crim. No. 572, U. S. v. Jack Sheridan; defendant bound over to U. S. Court for trial.

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September 15, 1924, Crim. No. 572, U. S. v. Jack Sheridan; defendant bound over to U. S. Court for trial.

AT THE CARLTON

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS' THE COMMON LAW
A Selznick Picture
CORINNE GRIFFITH & CONWAY TEARLE



Air Wave Used In Europe Elections

Raido in the electoral campaigns of both Germany and France is beginning to show an unexpected value. Heretofore (and even this year) the candidates were apt to undergo at the hands of some anti-pathetic group quite rough handling. Two or three this year can show black eyes, and bruised shins from their efforts. But, particularly in Germany, where the feeling runs the highest, radio has come to the rescue of these unfortunate—and now the crowds cannot reach the speakers.

Dr. Marx, chancellor of Ger-

many, Dr. Bendorf, and many others, have given their first electoral speeches in Berlin via the ether waves.

Treasure Hunt Is New London Game

London, Aug. 16.—A fine and suspension of her driving license. Imposed on Lois Sturt, a socially prominent young woman of London, for speeding at 52 miles an hour in Regent Park, have entered into the limelight the activities of what has come to be known as the "Society of Bright Young People."

The arrest and fine revealed that the latest hobby of the young, or social set is the elaborately organized "treasure hunt." Money is secreted in various parts of London, and motor parties follow the trail from point to point, with clues that involve a combination of quotations or the solving of acrostics.

Lady Diana Cooper is one of the keenest players in this game, the style of which may henceforth be cramped, however, by Miss Sturt's breach of the speed laws. She was glad to inform the court, however, that she had carried off the prize in the contest.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

By Appointment to H.M. The King.

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Amazing, full of joy, and entertainment of the finest quality, abundant in humor, the picture has a story rich in theme and in its hold on the heart.—It could stand alone as a splendid offering. But with the bravery and art of Douglas Fairbanks.

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Fri., Oct. 3rd	Aida
Sat., Oct. 4th	Rigolletto
Sun., Oct. 5th	Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci
Mon., Oct. 6th	Traviata
Tues., Oct. 7th	Tosca
Wed., Oct. 8th	La Boheme
Thur., Oct. 9th	Mme Butterfly

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Corinne Griffith
Conway Tearle
Elliott Dexter

Doris May
Harry Myers
Miss Dupont
Bryant Washburn
Phyllis Haver
Hobart Bosworth
Wally Van



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Eileen Percy
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Victoria Bateman
Winter Hall

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GREAT STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE
UNIVERSAL JEWEL
Presented by
Carl Laemmle

Bulgar Communists Plan New Revolt

Nation Cannot Resign Itself To The New Territorial Settlement

BY HAMILTON F. ARMSTRONG

Sofia.—If the Bulgarian Government were an individual it would be excused for being in a blue funk. As it is, it is excused for being what the Minister of Foreign Affairs described as "profoundly disturbed."

Last September, when the crops of this peasant State had been safely harvested, the Bulgarian Communists (with whom are now united the more radical agrarian followers of the late Premier Stambuliski) launched a revolt against the bourgeois Government which had come into power through the coup d'etat of the preceding June. The revolt was put down after a severe struggle. Two thousand dead was the toll on the two sides.

The Government now has wind of another Communist revolt which is being organized for the same season this year—but better organized, they fear, for two reasons. In the first place, Moscow has burned its fingers once when just a little better preparation would have brought victory, and is spending money prodigally to make sure of not being defeated a second time. In the second place, the Bolsheviks know that a general settlement in Eastern Europe has been delayed largely by the triangular repatriation dispute among England, France and Germany, and they fear that Herriot and MacDonald may reach an accord which will terminate the fundamental cause of European disorganization. They know that this would permit the great powers to devote more attention to combating Communist threats against the stability of the lesser States. Consequently, they are preparing to make the most of what may be their last propitious opportunity.

Moscow has selected Bulgaria as the field of one of its efforts for a number of reasons, which were described to me at length by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Kalfoff. Like the majority of the present Bulgarian Government, Kalfoff is a comparatively young man, being still short of 40. He is active, industrious and free—almost too free—to give an impression of great frankness and sincerity. Certainly his road has not been an easy one, nor is there reason to doubt that the future of his Government will be beset with even greater difficulties. So that if he is a bit high-strung he has cause and to spare.

It may be taken as a premise that Bulgaria, a defeated nation, has suffered severely in morale and therefore offers favorable soil for seeds of revolution. Moreover, during the radical regime of Premier Stambuliski the Communists had more or less a free run of the country, and Moscow built up a strong system of communications and established agencies which it has been impossible to discover and root out. Moscow has profited, also, by the feeling of Slav solidarity which traditionally exists between the Bulgars and the Russians, and which persists despite all transformations of governmental systems.

From the economic and financial point of view the situation of Bulgaria is also difficult and offers equally favorable grounds for revolutionary propaganda. M. Kalfoff detailed some of the heavy payments which, as a defeated country, Bulgaria must meet out of her modest annual budget. Last year she paid reparations to the amount of 7,500,000 levas gold; this year the sum is about 9,000,000. She is paying Yugoslavia 100,000,000 levas paper, and will have to pay somewhat similar sums to Rumania and Greece. Charges on her pre-war debt, held mainly in France, England and Holland, bring Bulgaria's total payments abroad to more than one-quarter of her whole annual budgetary expenditure.

Another reason for the Bolshevik influence in Bulgaria, which M. Kalfoff might have mentioned is that the money wealth of the country is so small that propaganda remittances from Moscow acquire unusual power. The

population of Bulgaria is between four and one-half and five millions. The bank-notes in circulation have a total value of 4,200,000,000 levas. It follows that for each person in Bulgaria there are in circulation banknotes only to the value of, say, 90 levas. Now 10 levas at present exchange rates equals about 7 cents. With money so scarce, Bolshevik gold can and does work wonders.

"During the last week or so," said the Minister, "we have happened to catch two or three agents from Soviet Russia carrying instructions from the September revolution. We did not need the warning. In the last general election the Communists and agrarians were united, and they have also made common cause against us in the village and communal elections. In the Sabor they have declared a united front and boast openly of the coming insurrection and of their support from Moscow. They threatened us with revolution last Fall, and it came. They threaten us with revolution again this Fall, and—"

He broke off with a fatalistic shrug of his shoulders. Asked what steps the Government has been taking to deal with the trouble which he feels so sure lies just ahead, "We are preparing as best we can," he replied. "The army, with one or two exceptions of which we are aware, is loyal to the Government which it helped institute a year ago."

"But the solution of the problem does not lie solely with us," continued M. Kalfoff. "There is not a single Government in Europe today. I honestly believe, which wants war. Only Soviet Russia wants war, because her situation is so desperate that it cannot conceivably be made worse, and might be bettered by some tremendous upheaval. But in all the countries of Europe there are elements of disorder which would profit by war. They turn to Moscow for encouragement and material support."

"I have spoken of the support which Bulgarian revolutionaries are receiving. Other countries have the same tale to tell. Raditch, the chief trouble maker of Yugoslavia, has recently betaken himself to Moscow and is there at this moment. Bessarabia is honeycombed with Bolshevik propaganda and the Rumanian Government is being undermined in other parts of its domain also. In Greek Macedonia, Communist tenets have been introduced by Circassian and Armenian elements among the refugees from Asia Minor, and it is no secret that the Greek Government is much exercised."

"Poland is another chief object of Communist activity. A revolution also was averted recently in Latvia by the arrest of a large

number of Communist revolutionaries who were taking their orders from Moscow, and in a few weeks there will begin in Reval the trial of 149 Communists, including many members of the Estonian Government, who took their orders direct from Moscow via the Soviet Legation in Reval.

"As for Austria, though she does not for the moment seem badly affected, we do not forget how close she came to following Hungary's footsteps in 1919 nor feel altogether secure that she would remain sound in case of a breakdown in the present financial rehabilitation scheme; certainly Vienna is, after Berlin, the chief center in Europe for the dissemination of Bolshevik propaganda and the transmission of orders from Moscow."

"I mention these facts merely as a basis for my belief that the Governments of Eastern Europe should develop better relations and take measures together to meet the danger which, though perhaps most menacing in Bulgaria, nevertheless faces them all. For if Bulgaria were to become Communist the infection would spread like wildfire, and none of our neighbors could feel itself secure."

"The Allies, also, should realize the size of the stake, and should try to make our lot easier. For example, the peace treaty stipulates that the Bulgarian Army shall not exceed 33,000 men and shall consist solely of volunteers; compulsory military service is forbidden."

"This has two serious disadvantages for us. In the first place, it entails enormous expense, because in order to fill the ranks with volunteers we are forced to pay them 1,000 levas a month, with increases after three, five and twelve years service, instead of merely keeping conscript soldiers in cigarettes and providing them with food and uniforms. In the second place, we do not get as reliable a class of soldiers as we would under the old system, the volunteers in too many cases being men who drift into the army because they have no other resource."

"I do not ask that the Allies allow us a larger army," continued the Foreign Minister, "as this might provoke our neighbors, but merely that they let us economize by conscripting our young men for regular terms of military service. Simultaneously they would increase the reliability of our army at a time when it is of the utmost importance that we be able to depend upon it implicitly in the face of the Communist danger."

"Another economy which they might well allow us without any risk to themselves would be abrogation of the resident Reparation Commission, which has finished its labors (we are making regular payments on the schedule agreed upon), but which costs us 30,000 levas a year to maintain. The

necessary surveillance could easily be carried on through special attaches at the various interested legations."

Perhaps at this point M. Kalfoff felt that he might be giving the impression of using the Communists to try wolf and so extract a variety of important concessions from Bulgaria's late enemies.

"I ought to make it plain," he hastened to add, "that the present Bulgarian Government freely acknowledges that in the recent war the country was dominated by false leaders. The bitter lesson has been learned not only by us who happen for the time being to direct Bulgarian policy, but also by the people as a whole. They never again will allow their representatives to play fast and loose with the country's very existence."

"We do not flourish any ideas of revenge against our victorious neighbors. We accept the present territorial arrangement as an existing fact. We wish to live in peace with our neighbors. Whatever interest we show in the fate of territories formerly part of our State is directed solely toward securing for former Bulgarian subjects of Bulgarian blood the most favorable treatment possible under the new conditions."

M. Kalfoff spoke convincingly. But it is considerably easier to convince the citizen of a country which is separated by half the world's circumference from Bulgaria of the thoroughness of that nation's repentance and her entire resignation to the new territorial settlement than it is to convince the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria's next-door neighbors.

—N. Y. Times

Large Baby Crop In State Presaged

Sacramento, Aug. 23 (I. N. S.).—A bumper crop of babies in California during 1924 was presaged today by L. E. Ross, chief of the state bureau of vital statistics in a statement of births and deaths for the first six months of the year.

Births during the first half of the year totaled 42,015, representing a jump of more than 8 percent over the corresponding period last year, he said. Deaths increased about 6 percent, the total for the six months' period being 28,824.

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Cowardice Is Cured By Amazon Drug

Columbus, O., Aug. 23.—Results of a diagnostic study of a recently discovered drug which is said to destroy fear and cure cowardice, will be laid before the convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Baltimore next week by Professor Stanford of the Cleveland School of Pharmacy, according to an announcement made here today by the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association.

The drug, which has been defined as the root and rhizome of Banister is caapi, a woody vine growing in the central part of the basin of the Amazon. It was brought to the attention of North American pharmacists by Dean H. H. Rusby of the Columbus University of Pharmacy, who accompanied the Mulford expedition in its recent explorations of the Amazon basin.

In Bolivia the drug is used merely as an exhilarating and a stimulating beverage. In southeastern Colombia, however, caapi is drunk freely by the native men for the purpose of putting them in proper trim to drive away devils.

Trying To Solve Mystery Of Life

Berlin, Aug. 16.—What the medical profession regards as epoch making discoveries have been made by Professor London of Petrograd, who has given his

German colleagues details of how he extracted secretions from most of the body organs. From these secretions the doctors hope to obtain the secret of human life, why people grow old and why death follows.

Professor London was able to place tubes in the vital organs of animals, including a dog, which lived for eight months with tubes in its stomach, liver, brain, and several glands. The secretions obtained were pure and were without chemical change. An analysis was made of them.

Professor London is continuing his tests, aided by notable German doctors and chemists, who believe they are on the threshold of the world's most important findings.

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made to order
at the
Chocolate Shop

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The Tavern Cafe
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Special Russian Cuisine under Russian Supervision

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For one week

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KITTY
BARLOW
Entertainer
(From the
Coliseum,
London)

Ciro's
231 AVENUE HAIG

GARCIA vs CANION

TWO
WELL-KNOWN
AND

Also
Four
other

CARLTON
NEXT

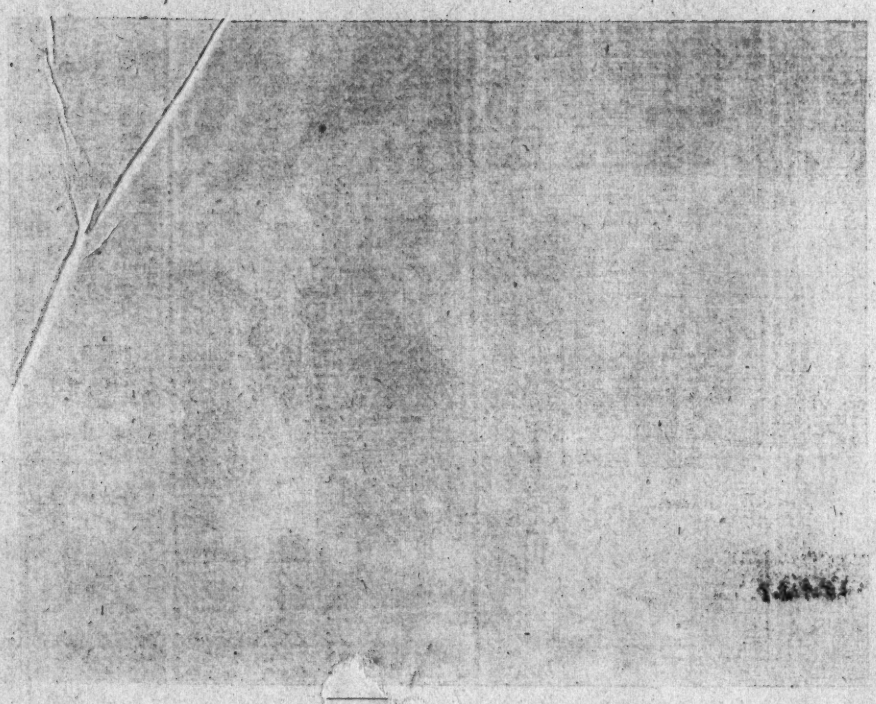
OLYMPIA THEATRE

PRESENTS

On Monday to Sunday, September 22 to 28

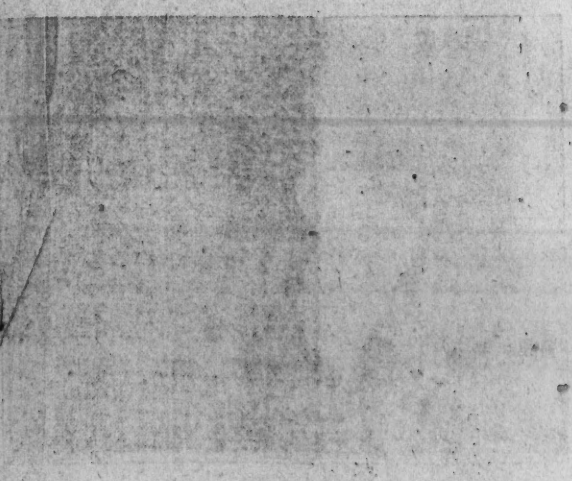
THE DEM-VRGINS

WITH



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...and ...

HULA-HULA JAZZ BALLETS WITH
VIVACIOUS AND ARTISTIC MOVEMENT



THE DEM-VRGINS

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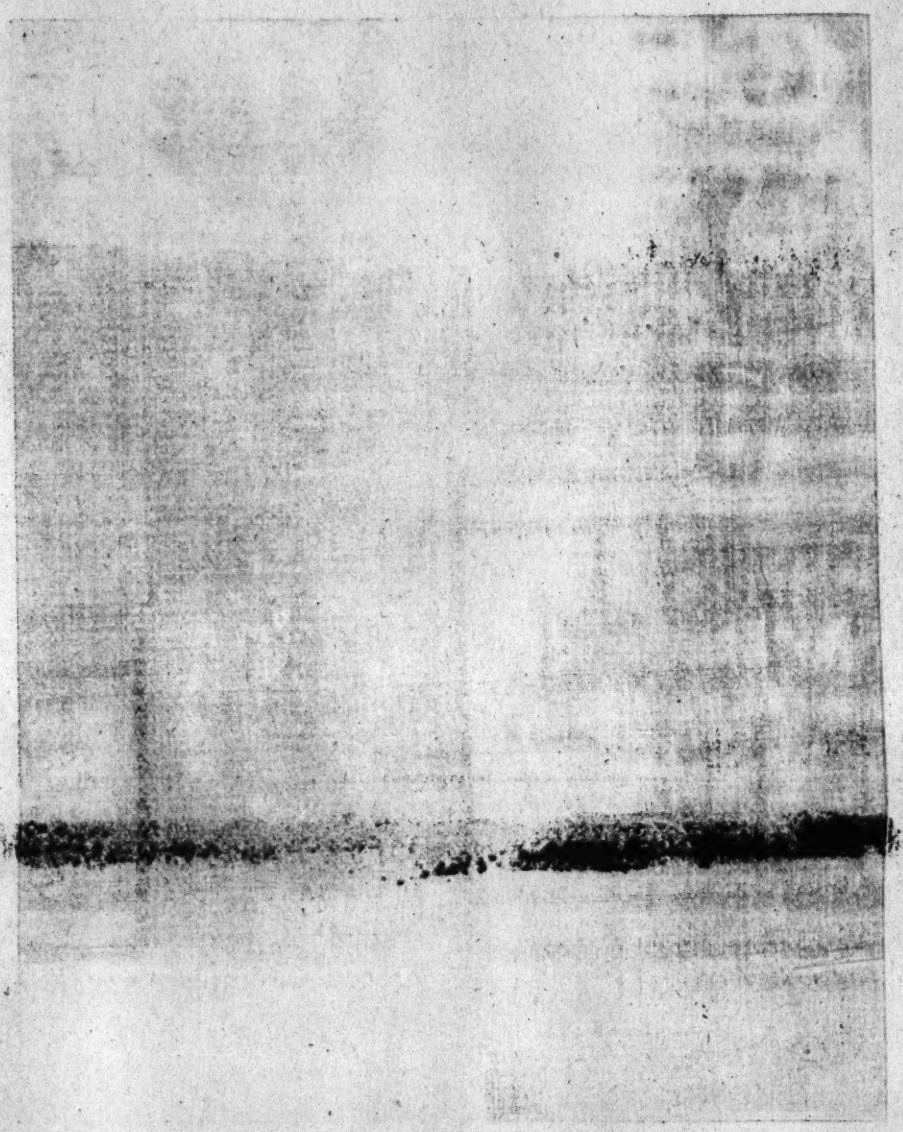
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On Monday to Sunday, September 22 to 28
At 8:30

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FRANCE



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At 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

Europe's Most Charming Screen Star

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The Love Drama Magnificent

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Her portrait of Celine Donat is a Masterpiece of Character transference from literature to visible expression.

Gorgeously gowned and with Magnificent Settings presenting a blaze of wealth and luxury this picture will surely be numbered among the great attractions of the coming season.

Admission: \$1.50 & \$1.00
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MATINEE PRICES: \$0.80 & \$0.60, Children Half Price.

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Stars: Pretty Women with Gorgeous Gowns of the latest creations, that will attract the attention of Shanghai's Well-Dressed Women.

HULA-HULA, JAZZ. BALLET WITH VIVACIOUS AND ARTISTIC MOVEMENT

Those who expect to see "Natural" scenes similar to those described in Marcel Prevost famous novel, will have a pleasing surprise because the producers added peppery scenes to it and made the film version really better than the book.



"THE DEMI-VIRGINS"

will not be Screened on Matinees.



大
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The China Press

大
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報



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1924

Business and Official Notices

Compagnie Française de Tramways
et
d'Éclairage Électrique de Shanghai

Notice

Consumers are hereby informed that supply of electricity may be interrupted during the day between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. on account of work on the distribution mains during the week September 22nd to 25th inst. in the following districts:

Avenue du Roi Albert between Route Rataud and Rue Bourgeat, Rue Bourgeat between Avenue du Roi Albert and Route Card. Mercier,

All the sector, or part thereof, comprised with the following boundaries Avenue Foch, Route des Soeurs, Route P. Robert, Avenue Dubail, Rue de l'Observatoire, Rue Amiral Bayle, Rue Wantz, Avenue Dubail, Rue Paul Beau. 70426 S 21

Notice

The undersigned have this day bought over the entire Car Hire Department, formerly owned by Asiatic Motors, Inc.

(Signed)
K. P. KAU.
For Great Northern Garage.
70401 S 23

Notice

The undersigned take no responsibility for any debts incurred by Asiatic Motors Inc. from this date 8-16-24.

(Signed)
K. P. KAU.
For Great Northern Garage.
70401 S 23

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Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo
Railway

TENDER FOR JARRAH
SLEEPERS

Merchants are notified that the closing date for submitting Tenders is extended to noon 30th September. The opening of Tenders will take place at 3 p.m. on the same date.

In addition to the number of Sleepers called for in the specification, the Railway requires 260 pieces Jarrah Bridge Sleepers 8" x 6" x 9'-0", prices for these may be submitted as a separate item when forwarding Tenders. 70133

"100"

Leaking roofs are a common complaint in Shanghai. After the rain has poured through a leaking roof into your rooms, damaged the ceiling, walls and furniture, a bunch of workmen will spend a week or two on repairing your roof, assure you that it is alright now and depart with the cash. And next time it rains, the roof will leak in different places, it will always leak, until it is treated with "100". Please write or phone for full particulars to

SIBER HEGNER & CO.
Sole Agents for China
Glen Building Central 788
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"Pille" can afford you the most
Fashionable Shoes which surpass
any Oriental-Make

Those who often don't believe in Chinese-made shoes will undoubtedly believe in "Pille's," if they only come and try them. "Pille" has a kind of skill to make shoes after your own fashion in the most satisfactory manner. Prompt attendance and orders quickly executed. Please phone or call, on "Pille" at time. Price extra moderate.

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Board at \$50 supplied
by the dining room.

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Customs Notification

No. 1057.

The Custom House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on Thursday, the 25th September the anniversary of the birthday of Confucius.

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 19th September, 1924.
70386 S 21

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The Zionist Organization "KADIMAH"

The Zionist Organization "KADIMAH" begs to notify the

Jewish Community of Shanghai that during the coming Festivals of

"ROSH-HASHONO" and "YOM-KIPOR"

(29-30 September) (7-8 October)

Services will be held at the Royal Asiatic Society's Hall.

Seats can be booked daily from 23rd September from 5.30 to

7.00 p.m. on the Royal Asiatic Society's premises. 70125 S 21

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Shanghai Municipal Council

Notification No. 3297.

UNDESIRABLE CHARACTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that owing to the State of War existing in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, numbers of loafers, thieves, and other persons of disrepute, have taken refuge within the Foreign Settlement.

The Presence of such persons in the Foreign Settlement is considered undesirable and WARNING is therefore given that the hospitality of the Foreign Settlement is denied to them.

AUTHORITY has therefore been issued to the Police forthwith to arrest all persons of whom there shall appear to be reasonable suspicion that they are loafers, thieves and persons of disrepute, and such persons shall forthwith be ejected from the Settlement.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, September 18, 1924.
70366 S 21

Towels and Bath Sheets for Sale

Of best qualities in all sizes, always in stock. Wholesale prices are moderate.

The Tuck Chong Weaving Factory,
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Autumn Season, 1924

MAISON ADIX

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Large assortment of the latest Paris designs in silks, woollens, materials for evening dresses, brocades, flowers, hats, etc.

Much reduced prices owing to favorable exchange.

Orders taken for dresses. 70864

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Offices To Let

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Messrs. ALGAR & Co., Ltd.,

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Total Funds Exceed £158,000,000.00

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Typewriter Supplies

We stock every accessory in connection with typewriters, Kelex Ribbons and Carbons, Reid notebook holders, Weiss desk extensions etc.

Have you tried our Certified Brand Carbon Paper, guaranteed to give a hundred copies per sheet. We will willingly send you a specimen sheet. Ribbons and carbons supplied with the Coupon book system.

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Burroughs Adding and Calculating Machines

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Represented in all the principal cities of China.

Call us over

for a conference before you order that job. Let us suggest layout and mechanical make-up that will relieve you of detail—stock and colors that will save you money. It is this kind of service that is building for us in the course of a few short months a superior plant, a superior organization. Let this organization help you to greater profits.

— Job Printing Department —

The China Press

— Phone 1431 —

Fourth Drawing of Peking Hankow Bonds, 1921

The fourth drawing has taken place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of 15th September in the CENTRAL PARK.

The numbers drawn are as follows:

\$10,000 Bond,—26 Bonds

Nos 03, 12, 24, 36, 41, 53, 64, 79, 81, 91, 17, 94, 89

\$1,000 Bond,—251 Bonds

\$100 Bond,—117 Bonds

\$50 Bond,—65 Bonds

On account of the interruption of traffic due to floods and subsequent loss of revenue we are authorised by the Ministry of Communications to extend the date for the payment of the bonds drawn with interest coupons as well as the payment of interest on bonds undrawn to December 31st, 1924.

The reimbursement of the Bonds drawn with interest and the payment of interest of the Bonds undrawn will be made at the following Banks from 31st December 1924 to 31st January 1925.

Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Kintcheng Banking Corporation, Salt Industrial Bank, Sin Hua Savings Bank, and the Continental Bank, at Peking.

and after that date the bonds drawn can be redeemed in cash in the Peking Hankow Railway, Accounting Department.

BY ORDER.

70400

MATZENE

Last engagement in Shanghai. Photographs taken before October 15th will be finished in time to send home for Christmas.

Studio 31 North Szechuen Road

Mission Photo Bureau Building, Phone N 599

Rich China Co.

18, Broadway, Shanghai, China.

P. O. Box No 1843

Import and Export Commission Agents and Dealers in Shawia.

(Wholesale & Retail.)

The public of Shanghai is cordially invited to inspect our goods which will be on sale at the most reasonable prices in the market.

Agents for Swatow Drawn Work Co., Swatow and Hongkong.

60322 A 13

Business and Official Notices

Chinese Government Railways

SHANGHAI-NANKING LINE

Notice

Traffic is interrupted between Shanghai North and Soochow and the booking of all classes of tickets from Shanghai to Stations on the main line and beyond is suspended until further notice.

A restricted service is running on the Woosung Branch Line.

By Order,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
T. F. 353

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.

Specialist in surgical confinement, female and internal diseases, venereal, urinary, skin diseases and its sequelae. Special methods of diagnosis and treatment. Analysis of all kinds of diseases. Hours: 12-1 and 4-6 except holidays. 14 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Rd. above China Press, 4th Floor. Tel. C. 434.

Sanitary Made Ice-Cream

and

Home Grown Salads

(Guaranteed by the proprietor.)

served at the

Forts Hotel

Woosung Forts.

Pass the Lighthouse and take first

turn to the left.

Well cooked meals. Comfortable

Bedrooms. Billiards

The place to spend a pleasant time

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Are you interested in

exquisite Linen?

Visit our

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No. 71

No other Medicated Throat

Pastille has such a hold upon the

public. At the first sign of sore-

ness or irritation relieve your

throat with a "No. 71." Keep a

box in the house. Your Chemist

sells "Allenburys" No. 71.

Dr. JAMES YUKING'S CLINIC

Specialist in Venereal, Urinary,

Skin Diseases and Piles.

48 Nanking Road, (Next door to

the American Drug Co.)

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Sundays: 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

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"Bermaline" Bread

For the Hot Weather. Nourish-

ing and Appetising. Ice Cream and

solid drinks, in nice cool surround-

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8 Nanking Road.

Doctor Helfenstein M.D.

34 Nanking Road. Tel. C. 7092

SPECIALIST in venereal, urinary,

female, skin, internal diseases and

sex disorders. Office hours: 10-1

and 4-7 Latest method of treat-

ment any disease by the high fre-

quency and violet rays generator

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking & Shanghai-Hanchow-Ningpo Lines

Additional Charges for Famine Relief

For the relief of sufferers from the Famine, additional charges, as briefly given below, will be levied on the Railway receipts on these Lines for a period of six months only, commencing from the 22nd September, 1924.

1.—Passenger tickets of 50 cents and over.

(a) On each 1st Class ticket.....20 cents (big money)

(b) On each 2nd Class ticket.....10 cents (big money)

(c) On each 3rd Class ticket.....5 cents (big money)

No additional charge will be levied on 4th or cooler class ticket.

2.—On Through Passenger Tickets the above amounts multiplied by the number of participating lines will be collected.

3.—Freight Traffic. An additional charge of 5 percent will be collected on the total amount shown on each Freight invoice, whether local or through traffic.

4.—Parcels and Baggage (excess baggage) Traffic. An additional charge of 3 per cent on the total amount shown on the parcels or baggage ticket will be collected, whether local or through traffic.

Additional Charges for Telegrams

To places within same province.....10 cents.

To places in other provinces.....20 cents.

To Foreign countries.....30 cents.

BY ORDER

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

70397 S 26

DOES

Your Tailor Suit You?

Gentlemen's suitings made up from specially selected MATERIALS

IMPORTED DIRECT by the HENG TAI COMPANY, 68 NORTH

SZECHUEN ROAD (close to Range Road). Fit and Style guaranteed.

HENG TAI COMPANY

The Tailor to Suit You

68 North Szechuen Road (close to Range Road).

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Re-opened—

Turkish Bath Stamboul

for the cold season

New experienced masseuses and masseurs

Ladies daily from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. (except Sunday)

Gentlemen from 8 a.m. to 2 a.m. daily

34 Rue du Consulate C. 1668

OFFICE HOURS

10-5 O'clock

DR. G. CORNET

Surgeon Chiroprapist—Painless

Practicing 20 Years in San Francisco.

Graduated from California University.

Treating Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Toenails

Chilblains and Flat Feet. I guarantee to cure Hongkong Feet.

Commercial News

LIEUTENANT WOOD KNIT OUTERWEAR FAR EAST BALANCE SCORES AGAIN IN HAS NO SCOPE IN OF TRADE REVEALS NEW YORK STOCKS SHANGHAI TRADE IMPROVING TREND

General's Son Credited With \$300,000 Killing In Cast Iron Pipe

Lieutenant Osborne C. Wood, U. S. A., retired, son of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor General of the Philippines, who came into the limelight last December when it became known that he had rolled up profits of between \$700,000 and \$800,000 in speculation in Wall Street, is credited with having made another "killing" on the New York Stock Exchange.

His latest venture is reported to have been in the stock of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, which, it is said, has netted him a profit of between \$200,000 to \$300,000, thus bringing his winnings in his two big operations to approximately the \$1,000,000 mark.

The record of operations in Cast Iron Pipe on the Stock Exchange during the past six months indicates that any daring speculator could have rolled up the profits credited to young Wood, if he had been on the right side of the market, as credited. For many months it has been known in the financial district that William C. Durant, prominent automobile manufacturer who has been more or less successful in stock market campaigns in recent years, operated in the stock of the Cast Iron Pipe and his activity in these shares are understood to have been chiefly responsible for its rapid rise from around \$55 a share earlier in the year to a high price of around \$105 a share, reached a few weeks ago.

To accumulate a profit of \$200,000 in this stock it would have been necessary for young Wood to accumulate 5,000 shares at the extreme low price and sell the block of stock at the extreme high price.

Judging from the records of Wood's stock market operations of the past, such an operation would seem small. In his speculation of the past Wood has been credited with being long or short of as much as 35,000 shares of stock on a single day.

When Wood's first venture into Wall Street on a large scale received such wide publicity last December the young Lieutenant gained fame as being the most successful "long distant" operator in stock market history. His first killing was made from the Philippines, where he was forced to carry on his operations by cable, a distance of 10,000 miles. Some of his cable messages ran as high as \$80 a day and his monthly cable bills often ran above \$500, in addition to the \$1,000 monthly fee paid to a New York tipping agency for his advice on the stock market.

Past operations of Wood, however, indicate that he did not hold the 5,000 shares of Cast Iron Pipe from the low point to the high point in order to accumulate a profit of \$200,000. Wood, despite his being far away from the scene of his stock market executions, gained the reputation of being as quick and shrewd as any of the larger professional operators who daily make their appearances on the Stock Exchange floor. He was in and out of the market dozens of times in a single campaign, as evidenced from the cables sent back and forth daily between the Philippines and New York, requesting advice from his tipster in this city and issuing orders to his brokers.

Alfred T. Moore, who operates an agency giving tips on the Stock Market, sent Wood much of his information on the Stock Market, according to statements made by Mr. Moore, shortly after Wood's first speculations became known. Wood, however, canceled this service late last year, when the Government started an investigation into his speculations and when his father advised him to discontinue his speculations.

Whether or not Wood entered a new subscription for this tipping service after his retirement from the army could not be learned, as efforts to locate the head of the tipping bureau were unsuccessful.

Imported Goods Have Appeal Only To Foreigners And Few Chinese

Washington, August 19.—Trade Commissioner G. C. Howard of Shanghai, China, in a report to the Department of Commerce here on Shanghai as a knitted outerwear market, says:

In considering the market for imported knitted outerwear in Shanghai and the territory served by Shanghai, namely, central and northern China, the population may be divided into two distinct classes: (1) Foreigners and such Chinese as wear European clothes and can afford to pay for imported goods; and (2) the Chinese of moderate to extremely limited purchasing power who can not afford imported goods and who do not constitute a market for knitted outerwear at the present time.

The foreign population is practically confined to the treaty ports. According to Chinese maritime customs statistics for 1922 the total foreign population of China during that year was 222,491, including 152,848 Japanese and 96,727 Russians.

Imported knitted outerwear is on sale at the foreign shops and at the better grade Chinese shops in Shanghai.

IMPORTED FROM U. S.
Knitted outerwear, such as sweaters, knitted suits, bathing suits, mufflers, golf stockings, etc., are imported from the United States, England, Canada and France, and recently Chinese shops have been showing German knitted wear.

The customs returns make no separate item of knitted outerwear, and it is therefore impossible to give the exact value of these goods imported, but the shops report that there is a very small trade on account of the extremely limited market and the cheaper local manufacture.

The most popular sweater among the foreign men is the coat sweater of the wool or worsted which can be worn under the coat during the winter months and slipped on in the summer after tennis, golf and other sports.

The Chinese men are wearing considerably more sweaters at present than they have in the past and sweaters among the better class Chinese are taking the place of the padded suits which are ordinarily worn in the cold weather.

Mufflers are used to a considerable extent during the winter, but as the climate in Shanghai is not particularly cold a good many of them are of silk, the majority of which are imported from England.

Knitted sport dresses may be purchased for \$30 silver for a medium grade imported article. By purchasing the wool locally and having it made by Chinese under foreign supervision a very good dress can be made to order for \$25 silver. An imported dress of the same quality would cost between \$40 and \$50 silver.

NEED BUT FEW BATHING SUITS

The majority of the bathing suits on the market are American. There is very little market here for bathing suits, as there is practically no swimming to be had except in private and club pools without a fairly long journey away from Shanghai.

Practically all of the foreign shops handling knitted wear in Shanghai are British and are buying their sweaters from England. One American store buys chiefly from America, but it sometimes purchases golf sweaters from Canada, while one British shop states that a good many of its sweaters come from Paris.

There is practically no knitted goods industry in China, with the exception of the hosiery mills. It is believed that the market in China will not offer any particular inducements to the American outerwear manufacturers owing to the fact that with the cheap labor available in China and the very reasonable cost of imported goods. There is a certain amount of high-class trade here, but it is extremely limited.

In Last Six Years Chief Countries Have Had Larger Exports

Washington, Aug. 16.—In the decade 1913-23 the six leading countries of the Far East—Japan, China, Philippines, Dutch East Indies, British Malaya and British India—have increased their exports 84 percent from \$1,977,000,000 in 1913 to \$3,567,000,000 in 1923, according to an analysis of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of Commerce.

During the same period they have increased their imports 70 percent, from \$1,901,000,000 in 1913 to \$3,252,000,000 in 1923.

ASIA'S EXPORTS TO U. S.
Asia's 1923 exports to the United States tripled and the imports from the United States were nearly four times greater than in 1913. In 1913 Asia exported \$242,000,000 worth of raw products to the United States in return for \$133,000,000 worth of manufactured goods. In 1923 the Orient shipped us \$776,000,000 worth, mostly of raw silk, rubber, jute, tin, manganese, tea, coffee and spices and took in return only two-thirds as much, or \$498,000,000 worth of practically the same products as were sold a decade ago plus a large amount of wheat and wheat flour to China. The value of shipments to Japan, however, increased to \$261,000,000 or over 400 percent in ten years; to China \$123,000,000, or 500 percent; to the Philippines \$50,000,000, or 100 percent, and to India, \$43,000,000, or 300 percent.

Chang Hwa Book Co. Introduce Policy Of Retrenchment
Since the outbreak of the Kiangsu-Chekiang war, the business of the Chang Hwa Book Company has suffered greatly. At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors, a retrenchment policy was agreed upon, and carried out as follows:

1. Employees' salaries of the editorial department shall be reduced to less than \$2,000 per month, those of the general affairs department to less than \$1,800 per month, and those of the head office to less than \$1,200 per month. The pay-roll of the printing office is likewise to be reduced according to circumstances. Dismissed staffs shall be given an extra month's pay.

2. Salaries of the employees who are to remain are subject to a 30% discount, while full pay is allowed to those whose monthly salary is less than \$15. Contract labor or day labor will be paid at 10% discount. Wages for apprentices are not reduced.

3. Employees' salaries will be restored to their original states in the following manner:

(a) After the war is ended, 10% will be given back on every other month.

(b) As soon as the condition of the business has improved,

another 10% will be given back.

(c) The last 10% will be given back as soon as the business has completely recuperated.

small sums in Europe during the year.

The country's credit to Europe—Philippines and British Malaya—were either largely paid by European debt and shipping service, as in the case of the Philippines, or had their credits transferred to Europe by its European owners, as in the case of Malaya.

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The unfavorable merchandise balances of China and Japan were largely offset by direct borrowing in Europe and America; by services rendered by Japanese shipping and by remittances to China of Chinese abroad. The favorable merchandise balances of the tropical colonies were offset by shipments of silver to India direct from America and via England; by transfer of American credits from the Dutch East Indies and British Malaya to Holland and England, to apply against European debts to America, and by liquidation of Philippine invisible indebtedness to the United States.

In 1913 these six Oriental countries sold Europe \$325,000,000 worth of raw materials and purchased \$873,000,000 of manufactured goods. There resulted a balance of merchandise trade in favor of Europe of \$48,000,000. In 1923 the same countries sold Europe \$923,000,000 worth of raw materials and purchased \$1,121,000,000 worth of Europe's manufactured goods. Not only were Europe's sales to the Orient increased in ten years 29 percent but the balance of trade in favor of Europe was quadrupled from \$48,000,000 to \$198,000,000.

The principal Oriental debtor countries to Europe in 1923 were Japan (\$179,000,000) and British India (\$50,000,000), both of whom applied their favorable trade balances with America to Europe's credit in the United States. In this way India liquidated all of her debt to Europe and Japan \$42,000,000 of her debt, borrowing the balance in England in 1924. China and Dutch East Indies also borrowed

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Hongkong Stocks

Messrs. Kils and Co. yesterday received the following quotations by cable from Hongkong:

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., \$1,800 buyers.
Hongkong Land Investment Co., \$116 1/2 buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton \$237 buyers.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharfs \$210 sales.
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. \$180 sales.
Green Island Cement Co. (old) \$19 sellers.
Green Island Cement Co. (new) \$5 1/2 buyers.
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (old) \$22 1/2 sales.
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (new) \$22 nominal.
China Sugar Refinery Co. \$410 sales.
Hongkong Tramway Co. \$42 1/2 buyers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. \$600 buyers.

Piece Goods Market

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., state in their market report dated September 19:

Once again we have absolutely nothing to report except an extension of the war to the North-east provinces which indicates a prolonged struggle instead of the "short and sharp" one that had been predicted in some quarters at first.

The auctions have again been withheld and with the exception of a very small business with Szechuen in Yarn and cloth the market has been quite lifeless in all departments.

Native financial conditions are sound as far as the Banks are concerned, there being ample funds on hand and rates of interest being very reasonable; on the other hand extreme caution is being exercised in the matter of loans and credits, so much so

Autumn Sale

of
Laces and Embroideries

at
Chi Chang Co.
1297 Broadway



One Eye- or One Arm

Turned down again! Reason—only one arm. He finds it difficult to get a job because industrial efficiency demands that there be a complete man at every machine. Yet the successful applicant is frequently much less fitted for his work than the one-armed man. For employment managers are hiring "one-eyed" workers without knowing it. In America there are twenty-five million people who don't realize that they need glasses. Call them "one-eyed," for two eyes which do not see properly may be of no more use than one.

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J. B. POWELL—EDITOR

Weather Reports

Sept. 19.—The two depressions have advanced, the one to the N, the other to the E of Nippon. High readings between Lake Baikal and the Yangtze Valley. Moderate cyclonic winds in the depressions; northerly breezes in Shantung; light and variable winds in the South. Weather cloudy and mild on the Lower Yangtze; fine at Formosa. Rain at Guam. A new depression is apparently developing in the neighborhood of Yap.

Sept. 20.—Weather overcast, mild and slightly misty. The pressure decreases fairly rapidly and the breeze veers to SE. There exists probably a depression in the W, but all the telegrams are lacking on that side.

Sept. 21.—The depression will cross the Yellow Sea towards Kinsui or the Korea Strait. Cyclonic circulation and rough weather between the Sables, Korea and Japan. Northerly winds to the North of Shantung; variable breezes in the South.

Weather overcast with some showers.

CARD OF THANKS

MRS. J. J. Caccia wishes to thank the many friends for the beautiful floral gifts and expressions of sympathy received during her recent bereavement.

The East Window

THE export of manufactured silk produced in the United States from raw silk purchased in the Orient, amounted in the fiscal year ending with August 31 to G.\$12,000,000 and strange as it may seem a considerable amount of this silk (piece-goods) comes back to the Orient and is sold to the Chinese and foreign publics from the silkshops of Shanghai. In 1910 the export of manufactured silk from the United States amounted to only G.\$1,000,000 and in 1914 the year preceding the World War the amount exported only amounted to G.\$2,316,000. But the World War which turned the attention of the silk-producing nations of Europe into other channels stimulated the manufacture of silk in America to such an extent that exports immediately jumped to enormous proportions. The exports in 1916 amounted to G.\$12,141,000 and in 1920 to G.\$26,945,000. After the close of the War other nations naturally returned to silk production again, but in spite of this the exports from the United States for the fiscal year just closed amounted to more than twelve million gold dollars. Artificial silk production in the United States has also grown as is shown in the figures that the exports of this product since 1917 have amounted to approximately G.\$44,000,000. The silk demand among the American people themselves has also grown tremendously. In 1899 the output of silk manufacturing industries was G.\$107,000,000; in 1921 it was G.\$583,000,000. The capital invested in the industry at the present time is more than 500 million gold dollars and the wages paid to laborers in silk factories in 1921 amounted to 113 million gold dollars.

The Japan Chronicle, liberal journal edited by Mr. A. Morgan Young of Kobe, Japan, published on September 3 the following analysis of the China Situation:

"This struggle in some ways typifies the course of events in China, and not least in that it shows the position of the foreign population and foreign interests to be critical. The state of affairs is such that the foreign residents and investors and their Governments are almost compelled to revise their attitude towards China and the Chinese. The reason is that it is impossible at present to look to any central authority as ruling China and accepting responsibility for what may happen to foreign interest. The revolt against the attempt at centralized rule on the part of the corrupt gang at Peking has come to a head in this strife between Chi and Lu. Chi accuses Lu of an act of secession and proclaims a war to maintain the unity of the Republic—by force, if necessary—even as Abraham Lincoln did. Lu replies with a new declaration of independence and propounds the theory that a really united China can only be built on the foundation of a voluntary coming together of self-governing provinces. In saying this, he is voicing the feeling of a large proportion—the great majority, we believe—of the thinking people of China. Now the Powers stand in opposition to this movement for decentralization, not because they dislike it in itself, but simply because they have always looked to a central authority at Peking to assure the payment of indemnities and interest on loans and to punish someone for any attack upon a foreign resident. It would be so very inconvenient, and very wearying in that trying Chinese climate, for the diplomats to have to change all this and make their approach to ten or twenty local Governments. So the Powers, through their diplomacy, put themselves on the side of the enemies of what is undoubtedly a popular movement in China—a movement whose leaders are becoming more and more articulate. The claim for provincial self-rule has rarely been more clearly stated than by Lu Yung-hsiang in the interview sent from Shanghai and published in yesterday's Chronicle. The reply of the Powers had already been given—the American, British, French and Japanese

Ministers had warned the Peking Government that they held it responsible for the protection of foreign interests in the region of the imminent civil war. To have appealed to the fighting Generals themselves to observe the decencies towards neutrals would have been a tremendous departure from precedent, but to follow the old precedent in these days is to flout the great numbers of Chinese who see no hope except in decentralization. This flouting has already proved disastrous. As we have pointed out before, many of the attacks made upon foreigners by so-called "brigands" have really been acts of rebellion against Peking. The rebels have seen that the easiest way to embarrass the Peking Government is to detain or kill foreigners. This creates a most difficult problem for the diplomats; for the more they press the Government to give retribution for injuries to foreigners, the more are the anti-Peking forces encouraged to attack foreigners. In this regard the position has entirely changed since the revolution of 1911-12. Then each side was struggling in the hope of becoming the ruler of the whole of China, and each was therefore most eager to win the favour of the foreign nations. Both the Republicans and the Monarchists proclaimed protection to foreigners and did all in their power to enforce it. So secure was the Westerner that Chinese would seek to place themselves under his wing, believing it to be the safest place. A foreigner now in Kobe happened to be at a railway station in central China at the moment when it was captured by the revolutionary forces. The Monarchists had fled but had left behind a couple of railway telegraphists, who were shivering in fear. They appealed to the foreigner to save their lives, which he did with perfect ease. There were hundreds, or thousands of incidents of this kind. The foreigner was sacrosanct except in some of the out-of-the-way parts where wild young rebels went their own way.

"But today the foreigner is not secure—as events have unfortunately proved. And why should those Chinese who are fighting for local freedom from Peking be concerned about winning the favor of nations which seem chiefly intent on maintaining the authority of Peking? Take the present strife between Lu and Chi, for instance. It may be that Lu will try earnestly to avoid any offence to foreigners; for he must know that their naval squadrons could sweep his little forces out of Shanghai and blow up his arsenal and forts. But if he were once driven from Shanghai, by whomsoever, he would probably feel nothing but hostility towards foreign diplomacy, which treats him as a rebel against the established Government and not at all as the champion of liberty that he claims to be.

"The diplomats at Peking feel bound to support the Peking Government, though they are doubtless disgusted—disgusted a little with its corruption and disgusted very much with its helplessness. Some of the interests of foreigners in China, such as the railway investments, must needs be dealt with on a national basis. And hitherto the Customs and the salt revenue, on which also the foreign Powers rely for the payment of international debts, have been administered from Peking under foreign control. Any other arrangement would involve mighty changes. It is possible to imagine the ports of China forming a sort of Hanseatic League and collecting their own Customs revenue, and it is conceivable that the railways might be brought under the control of great corporations, just as the state railways of all Germany are being placed in charge of one huge company. But it is not possible to foresee what developments the future holds in this regard, and it is rightly felt that the foreign nations should interfere as little as possible. However, the very force of circumstances has placed them in the position of taking sides in the present civil strife in China. For instance, Britons, Japanese, Frenchmen and others in the Customs service collect revenues from the ports under control of Sun Yat-sen, Chang Tso-lin and Lu Yung-hsiang, and send it to Peking, though all these leaders are in revolt against Peking. Sun Yat-sen not long ago protested and tried to seize the Canton Customs. The Powers promptly sent nearly twenty warships to stop him. And while they thus take the part of the Peking Government, they are placed in a most humiliating position in relation to it. For what is called the Peking Government functions not at Peking but at Loyang in Honan, the headquarters of Marshal Wu Pei-fu. At Peking there is a parliament which has no legal authority and which is openly corrupt, a President who was elected by wholesale bribery of the members of Parliament, the President's Ministers, who seem to be unable to operate unless they also will bribe the Parliamentarians—and the foreign Legations.

"What is to be done? We have no panacea. But would it not be well if the diplomats and their home Governments realised something of the facts—realised that in relying on the Peking Government they are relying on something as unsubstantial as a spectre? To appeal to Peking to protect foreigners and their interests in the threatening civil war around Shanghai is like taking a feather pillow to ward off a Zeppelin bomb. If the Powers would stop doing such silly things, they would see more sensible ways of acting. Some foreigners in China advocate a grand renewal of the gunboat policy. We have stated objections to that theory from time to time. Apart from doing more sensible things from day to day, the Powers might do well to redeem their promise given at the Washington Conference to arrange an international commission on the question of the position of foreigners in China."

The wonders performed by the Chinese Postal Service never cease and were never exemplified to such an extent as in the present war between Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces. One of the correspondents of The China Press on a visit to the fighting zone near Liuhong last week actually saw a Chinese mail carrier walking about delivering mail in the neutral zone between the contending armies and paying no attention whatever to the bullets which were whistling overhead. Whether he

found any of the sorely-distressed villagers at home to receive their mail we do not know, but the mail carrier was on the job nevertheless. Another place where the Postal Service has done the seemingly impossible is in the dispatching of mail from towns on the Kiangsu side of the fighting line to Shanghai, on this side and vice versa. Just how this is being managed we do not know but it is a fact that there has been little interruption of mail service even from towns such as Quinsan and Soochow which are in the midst of the fight. For some reason the mail carrier in China seems to receive protection from all quarters in the many-sided political struggles and plods his way across the battle-fields as well as the rivers and mountains and plains and rice paddies of the land. The statement has often been made and never successfully disputed that the Postal Service in China, handled entirely by the Chinese, with the help of a few foreign co-executives, is the best service in the world and especially is this true when the physical difficulties such as lack of modern transportation are taken into consideration. As compared with the postal service in Japan, the difference is almost as that of daylight and darkness. For example a lady in Shanghai received this week a letter which she sent to a friend in Kobe, Japan, exactly one year ago. The letter was addressed properly but was received in Kobe after the Shanghai lady's friend had departed. It was returned to the Japanese post office and has been held there for exactly one year before returning to the sender in Shanghai.

The Peking Parliament probably has conferred a left-handed honor upon Dr. W. W. Yen by electing him to the Premiership at this time. Dr. Yen is a real patriot and for a long time has been the logical man for the premier position in the Government. His knowledge of foreign affairs which is very great is only exceeded by his knowledge of the internal affairs of the Republic. He was nominated for the Premiership many months ago but Parliament refused to take action on first one ground and then another, but most of the reasons boiling down to the money question. Parliament is hard-up for salaries many months in arrears and Dr. Yen not being a wealthy man, was not in a position to provide the money which has seemed to be so necessary for Parliament action since the election of the present President, Gen. Tsao Kun. But the war suddenly came on and it was realised that the Government was without a Premier, so the members of the House of Representatives got busy and put through Dr. Yen's election in short order. Now we are wondering whether Dr. Yen is entirely happy at being thrust into a position of highest responsibility in a time of conflict which may shake the very foundations of the Republic. Dr. Yen's work recently has been with the Finance Readjustment Commission which has been making a study of the country's complicated financial situation and he probably knows more on this subject in its broader aspects than any other official in the land. If the Chihli faction wins out in the present war it will of course have been a fortunate thing to have had Dr. Yen in the Premiership for he will be in a position to take action to save the situation when China emerges, as she is bound to do, entirely bankrupt from the present struggle. But if Chihli loses, Dr. Yen will go down in the smash and his great fund of information will be lost to a new government coming in, which would be most deplorable.

It has been very interesting to observe the attitude of the Japanese press on the subject of the present civil war in China and especially on the subject of intervention or non-intervention on the part of the Powers. The Osaka Jiji in discussing the subject of intervention states its belief that the United States is the only country in a position to intervene and that it was possible that America might try to induce Great Britain to cooperate in an intervention program. Should America and Britain decide to intervene, the editor of the Jiji advises the Japanese Government to "show no hesitation in acting in concert with them. It might even be thought that Japan should take the lead in the matter, but seeing that Japan's activities in China are too often regarded askance by the Western people, it seems advisable for her to maintain a restrained attitude as best she may." The editor of this paper states his conclusions that the present war will still further damage China's reputation in America and Great Britain and that the conclusion may come in both of those countries that China cannot maintain her independence. In conclusion he says, "In any case the future of China is anything but reassuring. Chinese statesmen who make no scruples about sacrificing the public interest on the altar of their selfish ends are hurrying their country along the road to ruin."

The Kokumin, another important Japanese paper (nationalist in politics) asks, "How does the Japanese Government propose to shape its policy towards China at this momentous juncture? Japan is pledged to a policy of absolute non-interference in the domestic affairs of China. The Japanese Government should quietly watch developments. However, behind General Wu Pei-fu lurks a certain power and it must be remembered that the Peking Foreign Office is presided over by Dr. Wellington Koo of pro-American proclivities. Japan is freely charged with supporting General Chang Tso-lin, but this allegation is entirely without foundation. As a matter of fact, the attitude of General Chang is far from pro-Japanese. Judging from these facts Japan is evidently losing her position. In such circumstances it is imperative that while faithfully pursuing the policy of non-interference in Chinese affairs, the Japanese Government should closely follow the developments and prevent others from interfering. The Yamato another paper after tracing the causes of the present conflict concludes, "Altogether the whole situation is pregnant with possibilities of the gravest nature, and Japan can ill afford to look on without concern."

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Our Literary Column

EXCERPTS FROM GREAT WRITERS

By Mathy

THE KINSHIP OF FRAILTY

Every once in a while you read of some great man or some good man that he was never subject to strong passions, that he never fell into the tantrums nor spoke in a loud voice nor otherwise fought or nearly fought. All very well; but would life be very interesting with one of these superior beings? And do they themselves not miss something which, after all, is the most stirring, if not the best, part of the story? There is something to be said in favor of anger, petulance, sulks, quarrels, and blues, also fights. They are the high lights. They are the brilliant reds and yellows of life. Of course, too much of them smacks of vulgarity. But who wants his days all drab?

These strong tempers were supposed to inherit from our savage ancestors. They belong to our lower selves that we are most akin? We are animals, after all; why turn up our noses at the fact? Is not a deal of this super-spirituality largely streaked with

affection? As a matter of fact, one touch of flesh makes the whole world kin.

Washington came within an inch of being lost forever in "the hearts of his countrymen"; it was his little swearing episode that

saved him. The jagged words the Nazarene hurled at the Pharisees, and his chasing the money-changers from the Temple, link him strongly to our humanity. The heroes of Homer and Aristotle, the men of ruler times than ours, who let themselves go in towering emotions, seem to have lent a richer color to life than our unmoved modern Great Ones, who sit serene at mahogany tables and crush their victims with Money. Of course, it is naughty to flare up; but humanity is no Putty—not yet. The most moral man is the completest man; and needs Fire, too.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—St. Matthew. Apostle. Evangelist and Martyr. Fourteen Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10 a.m. Mattins (Said). Psalm: 75. Lessons: Proverbs III, 1-18. Matthew xix, 16-end. 10.30 a.m. Choral Eucharist. Lloyd in E flat. Hymns 320, 306, 321, 551. Preacher: The Sub-Dean. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Psalm: 77. Lessons: 1 Chron. xxix 9-17. 1 Timothy vi, 6-19. MacPherson in D. Hymns: 291, 228, 217, 223. Preacher: The Dean.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical).—11 a.m. by The

Rev. Dr. Darroch, 6 p.m. by The Rev. W. H. Warren. Children's service in the schoolroom at 11 a.m.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, sermon in French at 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher Rev. J. W. Nichols, D. D.

Community Church.—9.30 a.m. Sunday School at 10 Avenue Petain. Adult Bible class begins with Mr. Arthur Rugh as the leader. 11.00 a.m. Preaching service at 50 Route Doumer (Columbia Country Club). The pastor, Rev. Clifford M. Drury will preach. Text 2 Cor. 5:20. Subject: "Ambassadors." 5.30 p.m. Afternoon service in union with Union Church at Union Church. Rev. C. M. Drury will preach. Subject: "Pilate."

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Matter." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday at 25 Jinkee Road, Rooms 502-503. Monday to Friday, 10.30 to 2, Saturday 10.30 to 12.30, also Wednesday 5 to 5.45.

Union Church, Shanghai.—11 a.m. Preacher Rev. A. Norman Rowland. Subject "The unwalled city." Metrical Psalm 27 vv. 4-6. Chant 77. Hymns 27, 304. 5.30 p.m. United States with the Community Church. Preacher Rev. Clifford M. Drury. Subject "Pilate." Hymns 222, 292, 402, 377.

Correspondence

THE CHINA PRESS welcomes the views of its readers on subjects of the day, but publication in the correspondence column does not mean necessarily that the views expressed by correspondents are those of THE CHINA PRESS. Manuscripts submitted for this department should be plainly written on one side of the paper only. Unused manuscripts will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by self-addressed stamped envelope.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir,—While it is not my intention to start a political controversy, I could not pass by the remarks made by "An Anti-Selfishness Chinese" in your correspondence column of this morning without drawing attention to the misleading character of some of his observations, even assuming that the motive by which your correspondent was actuated was that of an appeal to the Chinese people to save the country by rallying, one and all, around the banner of unselfishness. To be specific, your correspondent has made two statements which I challenge him to substantiate, namely:

1. "Public opinion" is really the opinion of a small group of selfish people.

2. The great trouble with the Chinese is their selfishness.

If "An Anti-Selfishness Chinese" is living in Peking, where recently two newspaper correspondents were condemned to capital punishment for having despatched to Shanghai Chang Tso-lin's letter of admonition to Tsao Kun, then there would be some ground for saying that the mouths of current critics are muzzled, that the expression of public opinion is made impossible, and that the editorial views as expressed in the newspapers are distorted. But he is living in Shanghai, presumably in the International Settlement, and could not be unaware of the fact that the Chinese newspapers are all in a position of airing views without restraint so long as they do not transgress the law of libel. He must also be aware of the fact that even if it should so happen that the views in all the Chinese papers here are coloured or varnished, there is still the Correspondence Column ever reserved by every journal to enable its readers to express their views. With these facilities at the disposal of the public, could it be reasonable to suggest that the expression of public opinion is so hampered that what is advanced as public opinion is merely fabricated public opinion?

The Chinese people are selfish. Is there any people that is not selfish? There is no harm to be selfish if the selfishness is of the intelligent type. Why should the people be keen on building up national strength and power? Because, in doing so, they will render their own positions so secure that neither their lives nor their property will be imperilled. "An Anti-Selfishness Chinese" will do well to read the letter by Mr. T. Y. Chang in your today's issue in reply to your editorial observations concerning China's Best Young Men and the War Situation. If the Chinese people were selfish, would it have been possible to witness the heroic sacrifices on the part of men whose efforts were responsible for the overthrow of the Manchu regime? The cause

espoused by Lu Yung-hsiang and Chang Tso-lin is a cause which the people, as a whole, must endorse. That the crippling of Chi Shieh-yuan and the defeat of Wu Pei-fu would further the personal interests of Lu and Chang is not to be denied. But these are side issues. The question at stake is this: "Have we not got a very bad Government in Peking, a Government which is administered in so scandalous a manner that the very Presidency of Tsao Kun was repudiated by the people, notably by the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, a repudiation which has never been revoked?"

If it is admitted that the Peking Government should be thrown out of power, and a new Government established in its place, then the question next to be asked is this: "Who will do this house-cleaning business?" It is a business not so simple as house-cleaning in the case of a single district or province, for its success depends upon the crushing of the Chihli forces, whose military strength means prolongation of the corrupt regime in Peking. The man in the street will say: "How can a plain citizen like myself talk in terms of quelling arch-militarists of the type of Wu Pei-fu and his adherents? They have an organised army; I am unarmed and do not even know how to use a rifle."

Now Lu Yung-hsiang, Chang Tso-lin, Sun Yat-sen and Tang Chi-yao have combined forces to crush the Chihli clique whose principal figures are Tsao Kun, Wu Pei-fu, Chi Shieh-yuan and others, having very emphatically declared that their aim is to put out of existence the bad Government in Peking in order that a new regime of representative Government may be inaugurated. Is it not sensible to support heart and soul these purposeful leaders of a revolution which has long been foreseen as something that must come to pass in order to hasten the day for the return of normal conditions in China? The people must also simultaneously organise themselves into a powerful force, so powerful as to be in a position to compel the leaders of the present movement to redeem their solemn pledges. But if, under the feeling of suspicion that Lu Yung-hsiang and Chang Tso-lin are simply fighting for selfish ends, the people were to follow your correspondent's advice and to stand aloof with folded arms, then it would be a case of selfishness—indeed, a case of unintelligent selfishness, for it amounts to self-abandonment to the decree of fate, assuming the role of creatures of circumstances instead of that of creators of circumstances.

As the Shanghai Journal of Commerce has very thoughtfully pointed out in its leading article of yesterday, "Let Lu Yung-hsiang, Chang Tso-lin, Sun Yat-sen and their supporters issue a joint manifesto declaring in unmistakable terms the essential aims of the present conflict, and reassure the public that the war is being waged to achieve certain very specific ends which all have at heart. For then the people will be led to say 'This is a battle being fought on our behalf. Let us give it every support.'"

Should things come to such an impasse that the influence of the Chihli-ites will become predominant in this part of the country, it appears to be not inadvisable, in the absence of a better alternative, for the whole of the revolutionary forces to be mobilised in Fengtien as the seat of the headquarters of the revolutionary Army. After a triumphant march on Peking, the task of winning provincial support will be comparatively easy. The advantage of such strategy will be that they will be assured of the wholehearted co-operation of every province that is brought under the revolutionary flag, the symbol of a thorough fight for the destruction of the military oligarchy. Nothing short of a revolution could purge the country of the corruptions in high places. If it has not broken out already, it is bound to break out later on. Fortunately it has come without further delay.

FRANCIS ZIA.
Shanghai, Sept. 19.

What Heated The North Atlantic

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS

The North Atlantic Ocean has been called "the great heat regulator" by Lieutenant Edward H. Smith, of the Coast Guard. This year something has raised its waters to an uncommonly high temperature. The Grand Bank of Newfoundland, which covers 35,000 square miles of water, averaging only a little over 200 feet depth, is like a great thermometer, or heat gauge, because of its peculiar situation which renders it free from the intrusion of water from the currents of the main ocean during the Fall and Winter, from September until March. During all that time it is a kind of reservoir, whose temperature slowly sinks until it is uniform from top to bottom.

This state of uniformity is attained about the first of March, and the temperature shown then serves as an indication of the relative severity or mildness of the Winter just passed. "Normally," says Lieutenant Smith, "this thermometer is chilled by the cold blasts from Canada to a temperature of 30-32 degrees Fahrenheit, but this year the Spring temperatures were 37-38 degrees—seven degrees above normal. When we stop to consider that it takes approximately 3,300 times as much heat to raise a given volume of water one degree as it does a similar quantity of air, we can realise the tremendous amount of heat reserve the Grand Bank possesses this year."

A striking result of this increase of temperature, which everybody who travels in transatlantic ships may well have given thanks for, has been the absence of icebergs during the past Spring and early Summer. In this respect this year is without parallel in the records of the Coast Guard.

Instead of the average of 350 bergs floating south of Newfoundland in the months of April, May and June, only seven had been counted up to May 1, at which time there was not one!

Owing to the storing up of heat in the North Atlantic, a great effect upon the general distribution of atmospheric pressures and upon weather conditions on both sides of the ocean must be regarded as inevitable. The condition of that ocean as "the great heat regulator" for its contiguous continents when thus passing through an unusual thermal process of a temporary nature, cannot but be "reflected in multi-

tinuous ways and in far distant lands."

But, back of these facts lies the question, with which the Coast Guard officials are not directly concerned, of the cause and origin of the increase of heat in the ocean. The one great, recognised source of heat for the whole earth is the sun's radiation. Recent astronomical investigation has revealed the fact that the intensity of this radiation undergoes remarkable variations, which must necessarily produce temporary fluctuations of temperature on the earth.

Outside of the sun the only source of heat for the earth that readily suggests itself is the internal heat of the globe. But this is normally very slow in making its way to the surface, and the amount by which it can ordinarily be supposed to increase the surface temperature is extremely small. But, of course, considerable heat may be derived from internal sources at certain restricted points and for short intervals of time, as during a great volcanic eruption.

Inasmuch as the oceans cover almost three-quarters of the planet's surface, and undersea eruptions certainly do occur, it might, with some probability, be affirmed that considerable heat may, at times, be added to the ocean waters from below. Since

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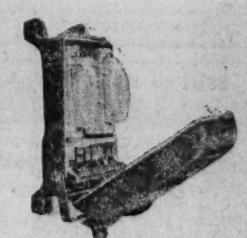
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DOOCHOW.—The s.s. NING-SHIN, 2,897 Tons, Captain O. Torgersen, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Ning-Shao wharf on Sunday, Sept. 21, at about noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Office of the San-Peh S. N. Co., Ltd., No. 2 Seochuen Road, Telephone: Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3233.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christis, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, September 22, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone: Central Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGSHUN, Capt. McIlwain, will leave on Monday, Sept. 22, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, September 23, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone: Central Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. FEICHING, Captain Manley, will leave on Tuesday, Sept. 23, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Hoong On S.N. Co.'s Steamer CHANGON, Captain K. C. Lee, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Tuesday the 23rd, Sept., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to office of the Co., No. 2 Seochuen Road, Telephone: Freight 1520 and Passage 3233.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGSHIN, Capt. Kornfeldt, will leave on Wednesday, Sept. 24, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. WOSANG, 1,782 Tons, Captain Robertson, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Sept. 24, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, Sept. 25, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. KUNGWOW, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, September 26, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. ESANG, 1,762 Tons, Captain King, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Saturday, Sept. 27, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. SUWUO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, Sept. 29, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. LOONGWO, 3,935 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, September 30, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For ern Ports
WENCHOW.—The Str. KWANG-CHI, Capt. C. H. Lee, will leave on Sunday morning, Sept. 21. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Port
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINFUNG, Captain Ross, will leave on Tuesday morning, September 23. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
U.S.	Apr. 18	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
R.W.	May 30	Hira	Jap. Destroyer
B.N.B.	Aug. 25	Durban	Br. Cruiser
J.N.B.	Aug. 30	Uji	Jap. Gun-boat
I.C.	Aug. 30	Isabel	Am. Yacht
U.S.N.B.	Aug. 30	Borle	Am. Destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Aug. 30	Tracy	Am. Destroyer
P.B. 2	Aug. 30	Thompson	Br. Gun-boat
K.N.D.B.	Sept. 1	Bee	Br. Cruiser
15 B.	Aug. 30	Colmar	Br. Cruiser
J.N.B.	Sept. 1	Jone	Jap. Cruiser
6 B.	Sept. 2	Libia	It. Cruiser
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 2	Barker	Am. Destroyer
S.O.C.W.	Sept. 4	Truxton	Am. Destroyer
R.D.W.	Sept. 3	Preble	Am. Destroyer
R.D.W.	Sept. 3	Hulbert	Am. Destroyer
F.N.B.	Sept. 3	Julius Ferry	Fr. Cruiser
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 11	Ford	Am. destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 11	Sieard	Am. destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 12	Huron	Am. Cruiser
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 16	Whipple	Am. destroyer
J.N.B.	Sept. 17	Patia	Portuguese Gun-boat
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 18	Tsushima	Jap. Cruiser
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 19	Edwards	Am. Destroyer

expected to sail for European ports via Hongkong and Suez on Monday, Sept. 22.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Teucer which left Yokohama for Shanghai via Milke on Friday, Sept. 19 is expected to arrive here on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 25.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon left Yokohama on Friday evening, Sept. 19 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai enroute to Marseilles at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, Sept. 23 at the S.M.R. Whangpu wharf.

EUROPEAN LINES
The P. & O. s.s. Morea from London left Hongkong Friday, Sept. 19 at daylight enroute to Shanghai and is due to arrive here on Monday morning Sept. 22.

The E. F. A. s.s. Nippon from Scandinavia and other European ports via Suez is expected to arrive in Shanghai on September 25.

The N.D.L. s.s. Elberfeld which left Antwerp on August 30 is now expected to arrive in Shanghai via Suez and ports on October 20.

The H. O. A. L. s.s. Oostkerk sailed from Hamburg on August 26 enroute to Shanghai via Suez and other ports. The liner is expected to arrive in Shanghai Sept. 26.

The N.A. & A. s.s. Tungaha from Christiania and ports left Hamburg on Sept. 5 and is now expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 28.

The J.C.J.L. s.s. Tjlsandari from Java ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports on October 3.

The J.C.J.L. s.s. Tjlliwong from Balikpapan via ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 6.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Tydens from Liverpool via ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashgar from London via ports is expected to leave Colombo enroute to Shanghai on Saturday, Sept. 20, and is scheduled to arrive here on October 6.

The G.L.E.A. s.s. Glensanda from London via Suez and ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Thursday, Sept. 25.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima Maru from London via ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Hongkong and ports on Friday, Sept. 26.

The G.L.E.A. s.s. Glenshane from London via Suez and ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 9.

The Ben Line s.s. Benledi from London is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Suez and ports on October 9.

The M. M. s.s. Chantilly from Marseilles via Hongkong and Indian ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 2.

The H.A.O.L. s.s. Beoroe from Liverpool is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Saturday, Sept. 27.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru which arrive in Shanghai on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 18 is Sept. 16 enroute to Shanghai and

September 24.
The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland from Manila and Hongkong is due here Friday, September 26 and will sail for Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco on Saturday, September 27.
The C. P. O. s.s. Empress of Russia from Manila and Hongkong is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Friday, Sept. 26 and will sail for Vancouver via Japan ports from the C. M. Lower wharf on Saturday, Sept. 27.
The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Australia from Vancouver via Japan ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday, Sept. 28 at the C. M. Lower wharf and will leave for Hongkong and Manila on Monday, Sept. 29.
The Dollar Line s.s. President Adams from New York via Panama is scheduled to sail from San Francisco enroute to Shanghai on October 11 and is due to arrive here on November 4.
The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley from Manila and Hongkong is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Friday, Sept. 26 and will sail for Seattle via Japan ports on Sunday, Sept. 27.
The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson from Seattle via Japan ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 4 and will sail for Hongkong and Manila on October 5.

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The I.C. s.s. Tuckwo will sail from Hankow on Thursday morning, Sept. 18 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports on Sunday morning, Sept. 21.

The I.C. s.s. Wosang from Hankow and ports is expected to sail for Shanghai on Friday morning, September 19 and will probably arrive in Shanghai via ports on Monday morning, Sept. 22.

The I.C. s.s. Lucho from River ports is due to leave Hankow on Sunday, Sept. 21 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Wednesday morning, Sept. 24.

The I.C. s.s. Kungwo from River ports is due to leave Hankow on Monday, Sept. 22 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Thursday morning, Sept. 25.

The I.C. s.s. Esang from Yangtze ports is expected to sail from Hankow for Shanghai via ports on Tuesday, Sept. 23 and will arrive in Shanghai on Friday morning, Sept. 26.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I.C. s.s. Taksang from Canton, via Hongkong and Swatow is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday morning, Sept. 21.

The I.C. s.s. Loksang from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 23.

The I.C. s.s. Tingang from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Thursday morning, Sept. 25.

The I.C. s.s. Hosang from Canton, via Straits, Hongkong and Amoy is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Thursday, Sept. 25.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I.C. s.s. Kwongang from Tientsin direct is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday morning, Sept. 22.

The I.C. s.s. Kingsing from Tientsin, via Amoy and Weihaiwei is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday, Sept. 22.

The J.C.J.L. s.s. Tjlsang from

Dairen direct is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday, Sept. 22.

The I.C. s.s. Fausang from Tientsin via Chetoo and Weihaiwei is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Friday, Sept. 26.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tajima Maru from Liverpool via H'kong and ports arrived in Shanghai on Saturday, Sept. 20 and will return to Southern ports on Sunday, Sept. 21.

The H.A.O.L. s.s. Beoroe from Yokohama is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Saturday, Sept. 27.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru which arrive in Shanghai on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 18 is Sept. 16 enroute to Shanghai and



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Kashgar	Oct. 28	Khiva	Dec. 23	Kashmir	Feb. 27
Malwa	Nov. 11	Macedonia	Jan. 6	Malwa	Mar. 3

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S. 1. to Calcutta—via Hongkong via Singapore & Penang.	Talra	Oct. 23
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Emp. of Canada	Nov. 10	Nov. 12	Emp. of Asia	Nov. 15	Nov. 29
Emp. of Russia	Nov. 23	Nov. 25	Emp. of Asia	Nov. 29	Dec. 8
Emp. of Australia	Dec. 8	Dec. 10	Emp. of Asia	Dec. 13	Dec. 24
Emp. of Asia	1925	1925	Emp. of Asia	1925	1925
Emp. of Asia	Jan. 10	Jan. 12	Emp. of Asia	Jan. 17	Jan. 26
Emp. of Canada	Jan. 26	Jan. 28	Emp. of Asia	Jan. 31	Feb. 9
Emp. of Russia	Feb. 9	Feb. 10	Emp. of Asia	Feb. 14	Feb. 23
Emp. of Australia	Feb. 23	Feb. 25	Emp. of Asia	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
Emp. of Asia	Mar. 9	Mar. 10	Emp. of Asia	Mar. 15	Mar. 23
Emp. of Canada	Mar. 23	Mar. 25	Emp. of Asia	Mar. 28	Apr. 6
Emp. of Russia	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	Emp. of Asia	Apr. 11	Apr. 20
Emp. of Australia	Apr. 20	Apr. 22	Emp. of Asia	Apr. 25	May 4
Emp. of Asia	May 4	May 5	Emp. of Asia	May 9	May 18
Emp. of Canada	May 18	May 20	Emp. of Asia	May 23	June 1
Emp. of Russia	June 1	June 2	Emp. of Asia	June 6	June 15
Emp. of Australia	June 15	June 17	Emp. of Asia	June 20	July 1

To Hongkong and Manila

STEAMER	Leave	Arrive	STEAMER	Leave	Arrive
Emp. of Australia	Sept. 29	Oct. 1	Emp. of Asia	Oct. 1	Oct. 15
Emp. of Asia	Oct. 11	Oct. 13	Emp. of Asia	Oct. 15	Oct. 29
Emp. of Canada	Oct. 25	Oct. 27	Emp. of Asia	Oct. 29	Nov. 12
Emp. of Russia	Nov. 8	Nov. 10	Emp. of Asia	Nov. 12	Nov. 26
Emp. of Australia	Nov. 25	Nov. 27	Emp. of Asia	Nov. 29	Dec. 13
Emp. of Asia	Dec. 7	Dec. 9	Emp. of Asia	Dec. 11	Dec. 24
Emp. of Canada	Dec. 22	Dec. 24	Emp. of Asia	Dec. 26	Dec. 28

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Passenger and Freight Service between Japan, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Soolwa, Colombo and India and north continental ports.

OUTWARD BOUND At Shanghai

S.S. "ELBERFELD"	October 30
S.S. "COBLENZ"	November 14
S.S. "PFALZ"	December 16
S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	January 7

HOMEWARD BOUND From Shanghai

S.S. "AACHEN"	October 7
S.S. "TRIER"	October 14
S.S. "ELBERFELD"	November 22
S.S. "COBLENZ"	December 9
S.S. "PFALZ"	January 13
S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	February 1

*These steamers have a accommodation for about 100 passengers in the Cabin-Class and 140 Intermediate-Class passengers.
For the passenger-boats through Tickets to London via Genoa and Paris will be issued. (Only for Cabin Class passengers.)

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MOST FREQUENT TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

S.S. President McKinley sails September 27, for SEATTLE, VICTORIA, via Kobe, Yokohama

SAILINGS EVERY 12 DAYS

FOR SEATTLE, VICTORIA VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

Leave	Arrive
Shanghai	Seattle
"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" Sept. 27	Oct. 13
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" Oct. 21	Nov. 6
"PRESIDENT GRANT" Nov. 2	Nov. 18
"PRESIDENT MADISON" Nov. 12	Nov. 30

FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA

"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" Oct. 13	18
"PRESIDENT GRANT" Oct. 21	30
"PRESIDENT MADISON" Oct. 29	11
"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" November	

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Most convenient and satisfactory route via America. Choice of trans-continental rail-ways and trans-Atlantic steamers.



Proposed Sailings from Shanghai

For Japan	For Australian Ports from Hongkong
Amagi Maru Sept. 20	Yoshino Maru Oct. 15
Nagasaki Maru Sept. 28	
Nikko Maru Sept. 24	
Shanghai Maru Sept. 26	
Kashima Maru Sept. 26	
Yamaguchi Maru Sept. 27	
Kumano Maru Oct. 1	
Omi Maru Oct. 4	
For Seattle via Victoria, B.C.	
Kaga Maru Oct. 1	
For Europe	
Kamo Maru Sept. 22	
Delagoa Maru Sept. 24	
Mito Maru Sept. 23	
Katori Maru Oct. 4	
Atsuta Maru Oct. 18	
Kashima Maru Nov. 1	
Kobe-Nagasaki Shanghai Service.	
Passenger Ticket and Enquiry Office located on ground floor (facing the Bund) of the Palace Hotel, Phone: C. 680.	

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Direct Steamer to Korea (Cargo & Passenger)

For Tientsin, Jinsen (Chemulpo), Chinnampo, Kusan, Moppe, and Fusan.

S.S. "Heian Maru" sails Sept. 29th

Apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai.

Agents for Chosen Yusen Kaisha.

O. S. K.

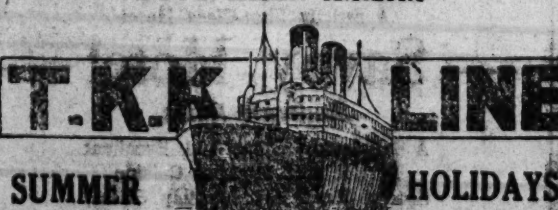
Proposed Sailings from Shanghai

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam.	
S.S. "PARIS MARU" September 30	
FOR SEATTLE & TACOMA, via JAPAN PORTS & VICTORIA	
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" September 30	
S.S. "HAWAII MARU" October 15	
FOR TIENTSIN DIRECT	
S.S. "CHOSU MARU" September 28	
FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA	
S.S. "ALASKA MARU" September 27	
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tientsin, Tientsin & Dairen.	
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" September 23	
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" September 28	
FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung & Takao via Foochow.	
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" September 26	
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" October 8	
FOR JAPAN via DAIREN	
S.S. "ANDES MARU" October 11	

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

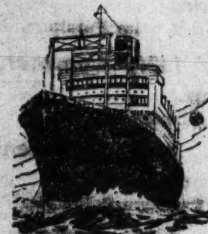


SUMMER HOLIDAYS

To all those who can only leave Shanghai for a fortnight but not a sea voyage to Yokohama and return, by our palatial Pacific steamers.
First class Shanghai to Yokohama \$100.00.
Yokohama to Shanghai Ten 100.00 (About \$75.00).
Shanghai to Kobe \$50.00.
Kobe to Shanghai Ten 80.00 (About \$60.00).
Arrangements can be made for holders of our return passage orders to remain on board whilst waiting connection at Yokohama.

Leave	Arrive	Arrive
Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama
SIBERIA MARU	Sept. 23	Sept. 26
TAITO MARU	Oct. 4	Oct. 8
TENYO MARU	Oct. 18	Oct. 22
KOREA MARU	Nov. 2	Nov. 6
	Leave	Arrive
	Yokohama	Kobe
TENYO MARU	Oct. 1	Oct. 3
KOREA MARU	Oct. 15	Oct. 17
SHINYO MARU	Oct. 27	Oct. 29
SIBERIA MARU	Nov. 15	Nov. 17

Return reservations can be made and full information given
71 SZECHUEN ROAD.
TELEPHONES Central 3229 and 3230.



Christmas Ship

"President Adams" sailing from Shanghai on November 7 arrives at Marseilles on December 17 a week before Xmas

Sailings from Shanghai

President Van Buren	Sept. 26
President Hayes	Oct. 10
President Adams	Nov. 7
President Garfield	Nov. 21
President Polk	Dec. 5
President Monroe	Dec. 19
President Harrison	Jan. 2

Superb cuisine, fresh fruits and vegetables, service by Chinese stewards, American jazz orchestra, commodious state-rooms and ample deck and lounging space
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Boston—New York

Sailings Monthly

S.S. "INDEPENDENCE" Middle October

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Next Sailings from Shanghai
OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI
S.S. "PERSIA" sails about October 10
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" sails about November 16
S.S. "GERANIA" sails about November 27
S.S. "ROSANDRA" sails about December 10
S.S. "NUMIDIA" sails about December 28
S.S. "VENEZIA" sails about January 10 1925
S.S. "LACONIA" sails about January 27 1925
S.S. "NIPPON" sails about February 9 1925

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "LACONIA" sails about September 28
S.S. "FIUME L." sails about October 1
S.S. "PERSIA" sails about November 1
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" sails about December 27
S.S. "GERANIA" sails about December 27
S.S. "ROSANDRA" sails about January 10 1925
S.S. "NUMIDIA" sails about January 27 1925
S.S. "VENEZIA" sails about February 1 1925
S.S. "LACONIA" sails about February 26 1925
S.S. "NIPPON" sails about March 3 1925
*Cargo only.

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Phone: Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. C. 6123
Chinese Dept. C. 5126

SUMMARY OF AUCTIONS

On Monday, 22nd September, 1924, Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

At 39A Canton Road, Silk Machinery and Office Furniture.

On Tuesday, 23rd Sept., 1924, Commencing at 10 a.m.

In Front Salesroom Superior wines and provisions.

On Wednesday, 24th Sept., 1924, Commencing at 10 a.m.

In Front Salesroom New Household Furniture & Sundries

On Wednesday, 24th Sept., 1924, Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

In Cargo Salesroom General Merchandise, Wines and Sundries.

DETAILS OF AUCTIONS AS UNDER:—

Favoured with instructions from the concerned will sell by Public Auction

On Monday, 12nd September, 1924, Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

At 39A Canton Road

Modern Silk Machinery, Office Furniture, Office Safes, Platform Scales & Sundries

Comprising:—

- 1 Winding machine (with 712 bobbins & 50 swifts)
- 1 Winding machine (with 1000 bobbins & 120 swifts)
- 1 Cohesion machine, 1 double cleanliness drum
- 1 Gauge reel machine (with 12 Gauges and Charts)
- 1 Electric denier machine, 1 denier machine
- 1 3-phase motor, type ECK T-2, 3 H. P.
- All the above are with pulleys, shafts and belts complete.
- 1 Silk-book press, 1 drying oven
- 1 Humidifier with stand, 1 skein twister
- 1 Single cleanliness drum, 2 denier machines
- 1 Serimeter, 1 oil serimeter

Also

2 Platform Scales to weigh up to 2000 Pounds, useful office Furniture, Electric fans, Calculating Machine "The Millionaire", Large office Safe by the Mosler Safe Co. and a lot of Sundries.

On View Sunday & Monday Morning.

In Front Salesroom
Salvage Auction No. 4

On Tuesday, 23rd Sept., 1924, Commencing at 10 a.m.

Salvage of:—

Superior wines, spirit and stores mostly water damaged only and of excellent quality, removed from Messrs. Racine & Co's Godown, 12 Avenue Edward VII, for convenience of sale.
Champagnes, Heidsieck 1911 & 1914, Champagnes, Monobrut, Pommard, Du Foulere Pere et Fils, Macon, Du Foulere Pere et Fils, Sauternes, Clossmann et Cie, Chambrin, Clossmann et Cie, Claret, Clossmann et Cie, Cognac, E. Janet et Cie, Peppermint, Get, Absinthe, Pernod Fils, etc., etc.

Superior Stores

Olive Oil, Bernese Swiss Milk, tinned soups, vegetables, Cocoa, etc. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

On View Sunday & Monday

In Front Salesroom

On Wednesday, 24th Sept., 1924, Commencing at 10 a.m.

New Carpets, Superior Household Furniture and Sundries

Comprising:—

Choice selection of new axminster, velvet pile, brussels & tapestry carpets in assorted colours and different sizes, 20 pairs Fine white woolen blankets, axminster hall rug & stair carpet, teak, oak and carved blackwood furniture:
HALL:—Hat & umbrella stand, table settee, oak flat desk, revolving desk chair, bookcase, roll top filing cabinet, tapestry upholstered Chesterfield couch and arm chairs, center table, etc.
DRAWING ROOM:—Teak mahogany stained silk tapestry seated suite, 3-fold screen, silk tapestry lined curio cabinet, mantel mirror, Morris rocking chairs with tapestry cushions, book cabinet, carved blackwood long & side table, stools & jardiniere stands, tapestry upholstered Couch and arm chairs, gilt framed colour painting & photograph, Peking cloisonne, lacquered & porcelain ware, column stand, teapots, etc., etc.
DINING ROOM:—Dark stained Manila hardwood suite comprising Sideboard, collarette, extensile table, reversible seated chairs (2 with arm), silver ware cabinet & 3-fold screen, Brown American leather covered couch and arm chairs, brass top tea table, dumb waiter, brass mounted Korea cabinet, Fancy crockery, E. P. & Glass ware, table linen, brass coal box, fender, fire brasses, etc., etc.
BEDROOM:—Oak suite comprising: bevelled mirror door wardrobe, bevelled mirror dressing table, chest of drawers, pedestal, rocking chair, 1 Mahogany stained suite (medium size), fitted with oval bevelled mirrors, double wooden bedsteads, cretonne covered couch & arm chairs, bed linen, etc., etc.

Also

Heavy carved cherrywood round & 2 armchairs (Dragon design)
Heavy carved cherrywood round table (to match)
New Salamander stove
Seven sets—66 pieces in oak case
Aluminium cooking utensils

On view Monday & Tuesday, 22nd & 23rd, Sept.

In Cargo Salesroom
On Wednesday, 24th Sept., 1924, Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

General Merchandise and Sundries

Comprising:—

10 Cases Spanners, 80 Pieces Grindstones (Various Sizes) 10 Cases Laundry Soap, 1 Bag Heavy Ash (Damaged), 9 Cases White Powder (For Making Tooth Powder), 6 Cases Pencils, 60 Dozen Bath Towels, 5 Boxes Peacock Feather, 57 Bottles Holbrooks Punch Sauce, 1 Case Medoc, 4 Cases Port Wine, 2 Cases Champagne, 3 Dozen Aluminium Finger Bowls 4 Kegs Wire Nails, Coconut Husks, Slab Tins.

and

40 Bales Glazed White Writing Paper,

1 Bale Army Blankets,

NOW ON VIEW

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
Read Office,
No. 45 Kiangse Road.

Dr. C. Noel Davis

In the Municipal Gazette
S. M. Q. Health Report
Says:—

"It is advisable to protect the eyes by tinted glasses to prevent fatigue and the ill-effects of sun glare."
You need a pair of S.M. Wm. Crookes—

O.I.C. Glasses

How Good is
Your Eyesight

Badly smashed up—yet recovering—this motorist's vision was found by the Court to be dangerously below normal. He lost his case because failure to have his eyes examined constituted contributory negligence.

Drivers with faulty vision are largely responsible for the crippling and killing of human beings in the streets we all must use.

Eyes behind the steering wheel must see ALL of the road. Do yours? You CANNOT know until you have them tested.

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Sun Glasses—in Various Shades

Moderate Prices

A Strictly First-Class Hotel
Savoy Hotel

Moderate Rates

A Satisfactory Home with Excellent Service and Superior Cuisine
Special Rates for Monthly Guests

Nanzing Road, Broadway

Shanghai

BACARDI
THE COCKTAIL RUM
(AGENTS: GANDE, PRICES TO GO)HENNESSY
BRANDYWhat The Chinese
Papers Are Saying

Peking, September 18.—Wu Pei-fu ordered Dr. W. W. Yen to raise the sum of \$1,000,000 for military expenses within one day. Dr. Yen has undertaken to do so. —Sin Wan Pao.

Peking, September 18.—Yen Shih-shan of Shansi has contributed the sum of \$200,000 as military expenses while Tseng Shih-chi of Shantung is indefinite on account of his own heavy defense expenses. —Sin Wan Pao.

Peking, September 18.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs today handed over to M. L. Karakhan a list of the consulates and consulate officials stationed in various parts of Russia and declared that before signing of the Sino-Russian Pact and the conclusion of a commercial treaty, rights and obligations of the consuls shall be governed by the regulations set forth in international law. —Sin Wan Pao.

Peking, September 18.—The Chamber of Commerce in Peking passed four resolutions yesterday: 1. To write to the military police, urging them to maintain the peace and order of the metropolis. Merchants owning more than five cattle are to subscribe one for the use of the military authorities. 3. To prohibit the importation of coppers and 4. To investigate the stock of foodstuffs and prohibit their exportation. —Sin Wan Pao.

Tientsin, September 18.—Martial law was declared here today following instructions received from Peking at the Yamen of the Tull. General Li Ching-yung was appointed commander of the precautionary forces and Yang Yi-teh, his deputy. —Sin Wan Pao.

Wuhu, September 18.—Ma Lien-chia ordered yesterday the Chamber of Commerce not to export any rice to Shanghai and Chekiang. —Sin Wan Pao.

Peking, September 18.—A military commission consisting of 11 foreign military officers left here for Shanhaikwan today to inspect the situation. —Shun Pao.

Peking, September 18.—A long conference was held yesterday between Wu Pei-fu and the Cabinet members. Wu is more optimistic over the present war situation than the Chihli-Fengtien and Chihli-Anfu wars. —Shun Pao.

Peking, September 18.—The price of copper is now 250 to the dollar while the value of all foodstuffs has increased more than 20 percent. Rice could be purchased without difficulties, while flour is scarce on account of the lack of transportation. Coal has jumped up high in price. —Shun Pao.

Peking, September 18.—Wellington Koo and Kao Ling-wel assumed their new offices yesterday, while Chang Kuo-kan and Huang Fu began their work today. Wang Keh-ming has signified his intention to retire. —Shun Pao.

Hongkong, September 18.—Chang Tso-lin telegraphed to Sun Yat-sen on the 15th to say that 170,000 Mukden troops are headed for Jehol where skirmishing has already taken place. He urges that Sun send his forces to the Yangtze region immediately. The latter mobilised his forces at Shaokwan yesterday and will appoint Tan Yen-kai, commander of the allied forces and Cheng Chien as commander of the Hupei expedition. —Eastern Times.

Peking, September 17.—Chang Tso-lin left Mukden tonight and will proceed to Chingchow. —Eastern Times.

Peking, September 18.—Wang Hual-ching and forces left here for Jehol today and will make his

headquarters at Shaoyang.—Eastern Times.

Peking, September 18.—Wu Pei-fu will stay in Peking for three weeks, it is understood. —Eastern Times.

Peking, September 18.—On account of the movement of troops, passenger traffic on the Peking-Suiyuan Railway was suspended today. —Eastern Times.

Peking, September 18.—Wu Pei-fu will establish his headquarters at Luanchow. —Eastern Times.

Peking, September 18.—Kao Ling-wel, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has decided to abolish the Bureau of Trade Marks, whose work will be transferred to the department of labor and commerce in his ministry. —Shanghai Tribune.

Peking, September 18.—A certain Parliamentarian named Shah, has addressed an interpellation on the appointment of General Huang Fu as Minister of Education. He wished to know how an official who had pledged away national rights in consenting to the gold franc settlement and how a military man could ever be appointed head of a ministry of education. —Republican Daily News.

Peking, September 18.—Latest statistics show that there are more than 189,000 people in Peking who have no visible means of subsistence. —Republican Daily News.

Sungkiang People
Flee As All Sorts
Of Rumors Spread

(China Press Correspondence)

Sungkiang, Ku, Sept. 18.—Our city is in a ferment again. We have had several days of quiet and peace, but rumors are about again. More cannon have been heard today, presumably from about Tsingou and this afternoon an aeroplane passed over seeming to come from Hupchow and on the way to Shanghai. In connection with the rumors, all these things have been too much for the people's nerves and there was quite an exodus again on the evening train. We hear that Huangtu has fallen, Gen. Lu Yung-shiang is leaving Hangeow, and most anything that you might want to hear.

Some of the auxiliary police about whom I have written got themselves in a fix yesterday afternoon. The pawnshops which closed entirely for a while have recently been opening for an hour a day to accommodate those who may have need of their services. Yesterday some of these police, perhaps feeling their importance, tried to get them to open up to them in the afternoon. A telephone call brought some of the regular police to the spot and this unhappy party was taken in custody.

Wedding

SHUI-CHANG

The Burlington Hotel was the scene of a pretty wedding off Friday afternoon, September 19, when Miss Sophia Chang became the bride of Mr. Y. C. Shui. The marriage took place in the presence of the relatives of both bride and groom, as well as a large number of friends.

Mr. Shui is well known in Shanghai, and throughout China, having formerly been chief editor of the Journal for the Republic of China and an active member of the Kuomintang. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and Columbia University, and has spent several years in Europe and Japan studying economic conditions. His book, "Labor Problems in America," has been widely read throughout China.

Miss Chang is best known because of her educational work, as she is president of the Girls' Normal School in Nanking and also has charge of the Shenchow school in Shanghai. She is a graduate of Columbia University and is a most accomplished young woman.

Mr. and Mrs. Shui plan to make their home in Shanghai.

House Necessity
SCIENTIFIC
ELECTRIC BOIL

Price \$5.00

less 30% discount
on cash

Wholesale prices upon request

Sold by

Liangyi Mercantile Co.
cor. Lloyd & Nanking Roads.
Shanghai, Tel. C. 359

Provision Prices
In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkong Market compiled on September 16, 1924.

BUTCHER'S MEAT

Students should wear
Goehring's
Good
lasses

They relieve all eye strain and headaches.

Dr. Leo D. Goehring

14-15 Zylstra Bldg

41 Kiangse Rd.

Beef per lb. 20-35
Mutton " 20-35
Pork " 30-40
Veal " 30-40

FISH

Bream per lb. 40-45
Cod " 25-30
Mandarin " 30-35
Mackerel " 30-35
Pomfret " 40-50
Salmon " none
Saml " none
Soles " 40-50
Whitebait " 40-50

GAME POULTRY AND EGGS

Deer each none
Hare " none
Partridge " none
Pheasant " none
Plover " none
Quail " 20-25
Snipe " 16-18
Woodcock " none
Teal " 20-25
Fowl per lb. 30-35
Duck each 50-80
Wild Duck " 45-50
Geese " 80-11.00
Wild Duck " 45-50
Pigeons " 20-25
Wild Pigeon " none
Turkey per lb. 55-60
Eggs per doz. 25-30

FRUIT

Apricots per lb. none
Apples " 20-25
Bananas " 8-10
Chestnuts " 18-20
Cherries per lb. none
Coconuts each 18-20
Figs per lb. 4-6
Grapes " 20-25
Grape fruit each 20-25
Lichees per lb. none
Lemons each 8-10
Mangoes each none
Melons " none
Mangosteens per doz. none
Oranges " \$1.00-\$1.20
Peaches per lb. none
Persimmons " 10-12
Pineapples each 15-20
Pears per lb. 15-20
Peebles " none
Plums per lb. none
Strawberries per lb. none
Walnuts " 15-18

VEGETABLES

Artichokes each none
Asparagus per doz. 30-40
Bamboo Shoots per lb. none
Beetroot per bunch 3-5
Broad Beans per lb. 8-10
Egg Plant " 8-10
French Beans " 8-10
Cabbages each 5-6
Celery per bunch none
Cucumber per lb. 7-8
Carrots per bunch 5-6
Cauliflower each none
Green Corn each 2-3
Leeks per bunch 4-5
Mushrooms per lb. none
Onions per lb. 2-3
Peas per lb. none
Parsnips per bunch 4-5
Potatoes per picul \$2.20-\$2.60
Radishes per bunch 2-3
Tomatoes per lb. 5-6
Spinach per lb. 8-10
Turnips per bunch 2-3

GRAIN AND FLOUR

Flour American 50 lbs. \$4.25
Flour Shanghai " \$3.00
Bran per 114 lbs. \$2.70
Barley " \$3.60
Rice per 200 lbs. \$15.00

MILK

Chinese dairies per bottle \$0.30
Foreign dairies " \$0.35

FUEL

Fire Wood per 40 bundles \$1.00
House Coal per ton 15.75
Stove Coal " 18.75
B. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

Sailed From Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Argon " August 12
Asia " Sept. 19
Empire Arrow " August 1
Natalia " Sept. 3
President Cleveland " July 29
Polyphemus " Sept. 13
President Lincoln " Sept. 13
President Pierce " Aug. 3
Shinyo Maru " Sept. 9
Siberia Maru " July 16
Taiyo Maru " July 23
Tecumseh " Aug. 11
Tenyo Maru " Aug. 11
President Taft " Aug. 16
Korea Maru " Aug. 25
Java Arrow " Aug. 27
President Wilson " Aug. 31
Romeo " Aug. 31

FOR VANCOUVER

Chris Moller " July 25
Empress of Asia " Aug. 31
Empress of Canada " Sept. 15
Empress of Russia " Aug. 9
Empress of Australia " Aug. 17
Scerstad " Sept. 18

FOR SHANTAI

Africa Maru " Sept. 2
Alabama Maru " July 23
Anna B. Morse " July 25
Arabia Maru " July 13
Arizona Maru " Sept. 14
Dewey " July 17
Eldridge " July 29
Hannawa " Sept. 13
Honzan Maru " Aug. 19
Pres. Jackson " Aug. 10

President Madison " Sept. 14
President McKinley " July 29
President Jefferson " Aug. 22
Wawalona " Sept. 16
West Carmona " Sept. 13
West Himrod " Aug. 7
West Keats " Aug. 8
West Jessup " Aug. 16
Wheatland Montana " Aug. 27
Yokohama Maru " Sept. 4
Manila Maru " Aug. 17
Cross Keys " Aug. 28

FOR NEW YORK

Bowes Castle " Sept. 20
City of Yokohama " Sept. 18
Radnor " Aug. 7
Edipae " Aug. 1
Fushimi Maru " July 13
Gaelic Prince " July 10
Hakosaki Maru " July 26
Hakusan Maru " Aug. 10
Kendal Castle " July 29
Mayhew Maru " Sept. 11
President Adams " July 18
President Garfield " Aug. 1
President Harrison " Sept. 12
President Polk " Aug. 15
Takotoyo Maru " Aug. 13
Titan " July 26
Bellerophon " Aug. 16
Hannover " Aug. 24
Romeo " Aug. 31

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Adriatic " Aug. 20
Amazona Maru " August 2
Antiochus " Sept. 14
Tetralia " Aug. 6
Carnarvonshire " July 17
Glaucus " Sept. 10
City of Baghdad " Aug. 9
Colorado " July 15
Derantha " Aug. 6
Durban Maru " Sept. 5
Eumaeus " Sept. 18
Euryplus " Sept. 3
Haruna " Sept. 6
Kalyan " Sept. 2
City of Manila " Sept. 8
Kaiser-i-Hind " Sept. 17
Kitano Maru " Aug. 22
Malwa " July 23
Mantau " Aug. 19
Nagoya " Sept. 7
Perseus " Sept. 9
Pembrokehire " Sept. 10
Pyrrhus " Aug. 13
Telamon " July 18
Ixon " Aug. 19
Glenbeg " Aug. 14
Rheus " Sept. 13
Sarpedon " Sept. 5
Trollus " Aug. 27
Tsunaga Maru " Aug. 24
Argon Maru " Aug. 31

FOR HAMBURG

Albert Vogler " Sept. 20
Boston " Sept. 1
Earnland " July 19
Emil Kirdorf " August 14
Munsterland " Sept. 17
Oidekirk " Aug. 27
Rheinland " Aug. 14
Scheer " Sept. 10
Schlesien " Sept. 15

FOR COPENHAGEN

Formosa " July 3
Malaya " July 8
FOR BARCELONA
Isa de Panay " July 9
Legazpi " Sept. 1
FOR TRIESTE
Gerania " July 28
Nippon " July 3
Rosandra " July 31

FOR MARSEILLE

Amazona " July 21
Angkor " Aug. 14
Azay Jo Rideau " Sept. 4
City of Dunkirk " July 29
Paul Lecat " Sept. 11
Porthos " July 17

FOR INDIA

America " Aug. 18
Benleuch " Aug. 8
Morioke Maru " July 24
Nagato Maru " Aug. 8
Sado Maru " Sept. 11
Siddha " Aug. 27
Aki Maru " Aug. 30
Henrik " Aug. 30

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN

THE YEAR EXCEPT ON

MONDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Home Office, Ford Building,

Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.

Address all Communications to

THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office:

14, Kiuksiang Road, Shanghai.

Editorial Office:

14, Kiuksiang Road, Shanghai.

New York Office: World Building

Washington Bureau:

Metropolitan Bank Building

Peking Bureau:

61 Nan Hsiao Chieh,

Tokio Bureau:

Japan Advertiser Bldg.

London Office:

25-8 Whitehall St. E. C. 4

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY & SUNDAY Per Year \$28.00

DAILY & SUNDAY 6 Months \$15.00

DAILY & SUNDAY 3 Months \$10.00

SUNDAY, per Year " 7.00

Mailed to outports 50 cents per

month, or Mex. \$6.00 per year extra

cost of postage will be added.

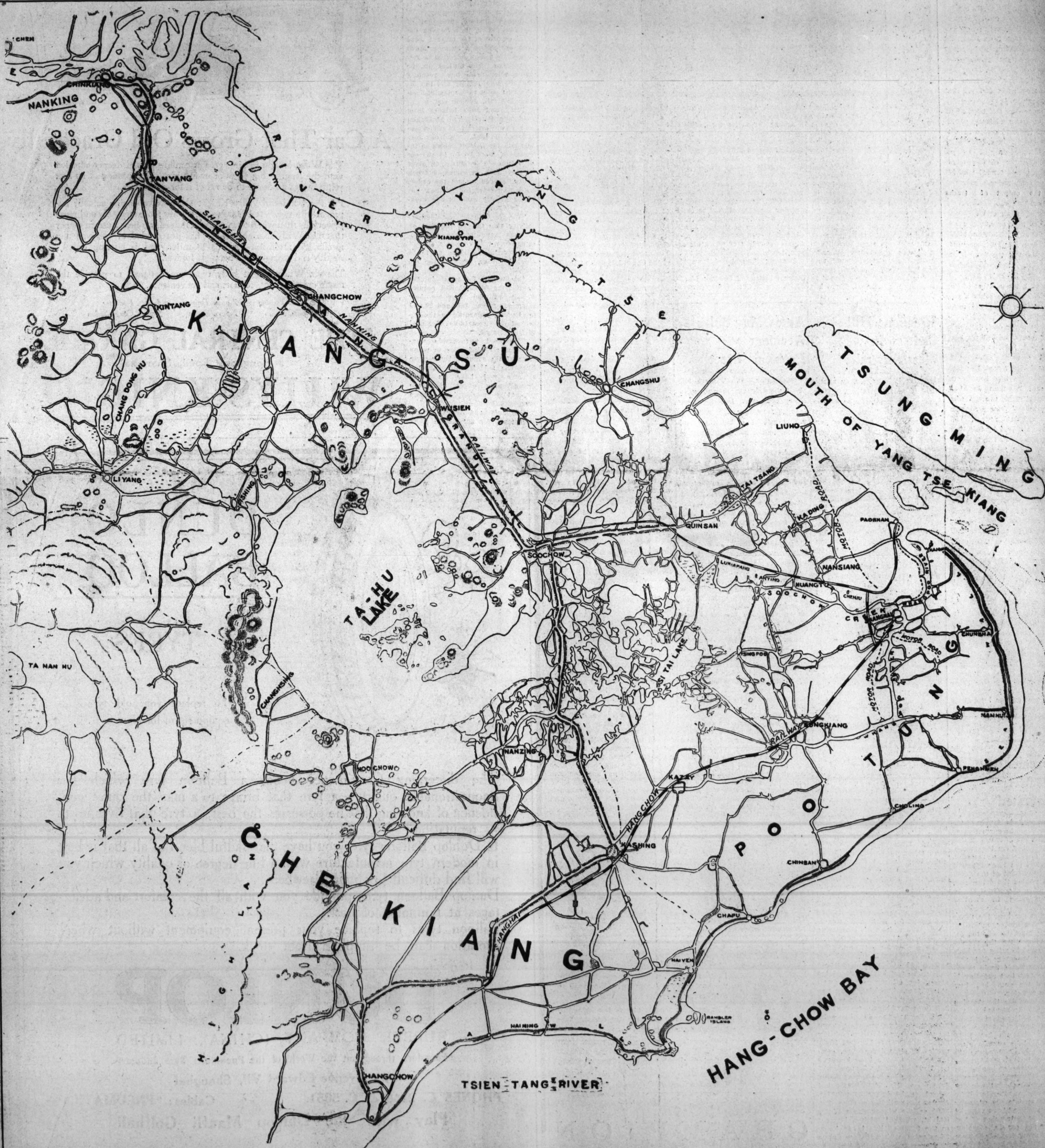
Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per

copy: Sunday 20 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for

transmission with "special marks"

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1924

WHERE CHEKING AND KIANGSU BATTLED FOR CONTROL
OF THE SHANGHAI AREA

American Auto Production Shows Decrease

Statistics on the automobile industry, compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, indicate that passenger cars produced in June this year reached the smallest volume since December, 1922, while the output of trucks reached the lowest level since February, 1923.

In summing up its survey of the industry for the month of June the bank makes the following comment:

"The number of passenger cars built by identical manufacturers representing practically complete production, amounted to 217,845, a reduction of 22.0 per cent from May and 35.4 per cent from June, 1923. Trucks manufactured by firms whose May output amounted to 22,326 totaled 17,040 in June, a decrease of 16.5 per cent from the previous month and 32.3 per cent from a year ago.

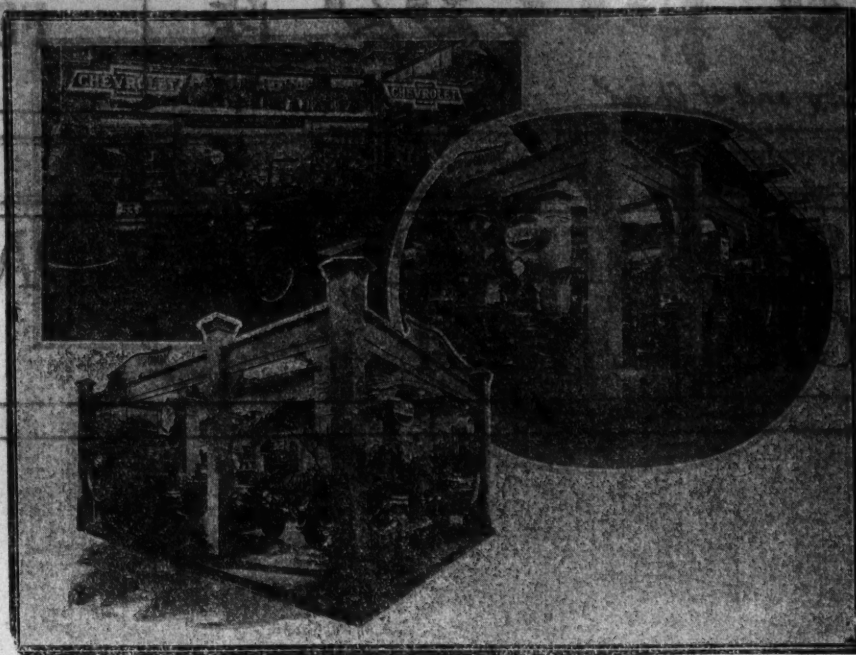
"Passenger cars and trucks built during the first six months of 1924 numbered 1,992,030 compared with 2,026,988 during the corresponding period of 1923, drop of 1.7 per cent. Passenger cars produced the current period totaled 1,805,98 or 1.5 per cent under a year ago while the output of trucks aggregating 188,050 showed shrinkage of 3.3 per cent.

"Sales of new automobiles and motorcycles at wholesale and retail reported June 30, 1924, amounted to \$141,994,333 in the five States including the Seventh Federal Reserve district. This figure is 28.0 per cent under that of May 31, and 26.9 percent below a year ago. Automobile truck and motor wagon sales were \$17,884,656, a loss of 26.0 per cent from the preceding month and 28.9 per cent from last year. Sales of automobile parts and accessories totaled \$12,085,555, or 54.9 per cent less than those of the previous month, an 41.5 per cent less than June 30, 1923. These figures are not comparable with the June production or factory shipment figures.

"Reports received by this bank from warehouses in Chicago, the distributing point for a large portion of the Middle West, indicate a further reduction in the number of cars in storage and a considerable falling off in replacements, although one warehouse reported very little change from a month ago in the number of cars on hand and rather large replacements.

"The distribution of automobiles during June by seventy-nine dealers and distributors in the Middle West was again less active than in the preceding month and year at both wholesale and retail although retail sales declined less extensively than wholesale transactions. A further reduction was noted in the stocks of new cars on hand June 30, as compared with the preceding month, although the year-to-year comparison shows stocks greatly in excess of June 30, 1923. Sales of used cars were below the previous month and year. The number of used cars on hand at the end of June was below that on May 31, but the volume was greater than a year ago."

AMERICAN CARS ON EXHIBITION AT WEMBLEY



As an expression of national pride the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Park, London, may be said to have amply fulfilled its aim, for it was one of the best exhibitions of its kind ever mounted. Planned primarily to display the natural resources and products of the various countries within the Empire, it also included information concerning the industrial and social activities of its people.

A very human delight on the exhibition is found in the interest of the King and the Prince of Wales, who even came incognito in an attempt to examine it more closely. Each time, however, they were recognized, and such crowds collected that they were forced to abandon the attempt. There has

been some talk of holding a private view for their benefit. Among the motor car exhibits which attracted a great deal of attention and comment was that of General Motors of Canada, Limited. Occupying three fifths of the space in the Canadian car section, this exhibit told simply and graphically the story of the growth of motor car manufacture in Canada from 1907, when the McLaughlin carriage company started to build Buick cars, to the present day. General Motors of Canada, Limited, builds over 50,000 motor cars a year—over half of which are exported.

Drawing its material from 450 Canadian and British factories, General Motors of Canada, Limited, is now building Buick, Chevrolet,

Oakland and Oldsmobile cars. In 1923, besides building cars to exceed 50,000, this company employed 95 percent British subjects; had a payroll of £1,200,000; paid taxes to the Canadian Government of £300,000; paid a Canadian freight bill of £700,000; and paid dividends on 1,420,000 shares of stock in the hands of British investors.

This is a remarkable example of the growth of an industry to meet the ever-expanding transportation needs of an empire, and it is significant that this is being done with American automobiles. The above cut shows the exhibits of the General Motors at the Wembley Exhibition, with booths devoted to the Chevrolet, Oakland, Buick and Oldsmobile cars.

Election Year And The Auto Industry

Detroit.—Presidential year is going to have little or no effect on the automobile industry. In the past business generally viewed this year with more or less alarm. The automobile world has not followed most of the old signs are not wanting that it will not do so in the last half of 1924.

Probably the best barometer of conditions in the industry is the Continental Motors Corporation, the largest builder of automobile engines in the world. In view of this fact a survey of the situation affecting this big concern is interesting and encouraging.

Ross W. Judson, president of the Continental, in reviewing the third quarter of the present fiscal year, anticipates a business much larger than was expected a few weeks ago. The outlook in the automobile field has recently changed considerably and the indications point to a splendid business this fall, Judson states.

"May and June business from both our Detroit and Muskegon plants were better than our expectations," he said. "And our July schedule for Detroit shows an increase of from 10 to 15 percent over June. Our Muskegon plant is very busy on increased truck motor schedules and the orders we have received for our new bus motor greatly exceeds our capacity to deliver them."

"We anticipate considerable activity this fall on the part of the bus manufacturers and our force of over 3,000 employees are so arranging facilities as to be able to take care of the demand."

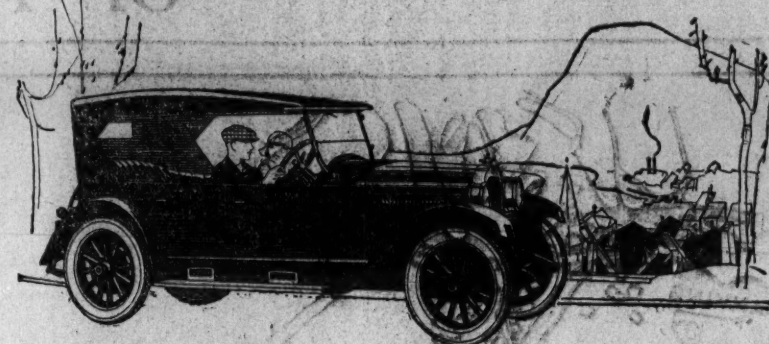
Automobile factories in the Great Lakes district will require 27,000 railroad cars for their shipments during July and 28,000 in August, according to the report of the Great Lakes Regional Advisory Board.

"Continued unfavorable weather has retarded sales in many parts of the country, but reports from the field indicate that the summer will have its usual strengthening effect upon the automobile market," the report says.

The July and August car requirements for automobile parts

and accessories industry in the district are placed at approximately 14,000 cars.

Increases in the number of passenger cars and motor trucks exported is another encouraging factor. The phenomenal extent of automobile shipments from the United States so far this year is measured by the fact that during the first five months their aggregate value has reached \$103,053,078, or about 57.7 per cent of the total value for the entire year 1923.



A Car That Grows Old Gracefully

The Willys-Knight inspires greater confidence and deeper affection with the lengthening years of ownership. The passing of its first youth brings no desire to be rid of it for a new car.

For the wonderful Willys-Knight sleeve-valve engine actually improves with use. At 15,000 miles it pulls more smoothly and more powerfully than when new. Often, indeed, we hear from an owner that his Willys-Knight engine has not needed or received any mechanical attention for 50,000 miles, and is purring quietly, steadily and strongly on, seemingly forever.

The six Willys-Knight body types are designed to provide the maximum of beauty, comfort and convenience.

5-pass. Touring 7-pass. Touring 3-pass. Roadster
5-pass. Sedan 7-pass. Sedan 5-pass. Coupe-Sedan

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

9 Hongkong Road, Shanghai

WILLYS-KNIGHT

Strenuous Hill Contest In West Australia

Lesmurdie hill climb, an annual event organized by the West Australian Automobile Club, was an opportunity for Fiat cars to prove their ability in this type of contest. Two distinct classes were provided, for respectively all owners and for members of the Club, and in each of these the machines were classified according to whether they were below or above 15 horsepower.

In the members' class for the smaller machines fastest time of the day was made by a Fiat 501, driven by Blythe, who covered the distance in 1 min. 53 seconds, thus beating all the competitors in the big car class. Another similar Fiat, driven by Sherrington, was second in 1 min. 56 seconds, followed at an interval of 8 seconds by an Austin, driven by Pearl.

Competitors in the open class had to stop on the most difficult portion of this winding hill and start away again. In this class the fastest was a Fiat driven by Anderson, who climbed the hill in 2 min. 4 sec., followed 3 seconds later by Searle on an Austin. In the big car class the leaders were Stewart on an Austin and Howe on an Overland. Altogether 26 competitors took part in this successful hill climbing contest.

Danish-German Speed And Endurance Test

A Danish-German speed and endurance test, over a total distance of 1700 miles, to be covered in three consecutive days, has just been held with conspicuous success. The competing machines, which had to be standard models, started from Copenhagen and were taken to Kiel, from which point they ran south through Hamburg and Hanover to Magdeburg, then turned north-east to Berlin. From the German capital the competitors went southward to Leipzig, Dresden, Breslau and Frankfurt, then again turned northward for Kiel and Copenhagen, the route thus comprising a very varied selection of roads.

In the class for cars up to 2000 cc., the only machine to finish was a Fiat 501 driven by Hedegaard Schou, the test having proved too severe for all the other small competitors. The Fiat, which was the only one of this make entered in the competition, covered the total distance in 49 hours 20 minutes, or at an average of more than 34 miles an hour, thus being first in its class and second irrespective of class distinctions, coming in immediately behind a 3000 cc. F. N. driven by Rasmussen.

In the 3000 cc. class an Essex driven by H. Erlind finished second, in 50 hours 27 minutes. Among the machines of more than 3000 cc. the winner was a Willys Knight, which Danielson brought to the finishing line in 49 hours 25 minutes, with a Hudson driven by Meyer second in 57 hours 30 minutes.

Autos May Solve Accident Problem Direct

Washington, D. C. More talk about the progress in automobile safety work and less about unfounded fears for the future is the keynote of a bulletin issued recently by the traffic committee of the Washington Automotive Trade Association.

The message to motorists is believed to be hastened by the publication of certain sensational statements regarding automobile accidents, the conclusions reached by sensationalists not coinciding with facts said to be in possession of the local dealers' association.

According to the W. A. T. A. bulletin, the published statement that 100,000 may be killed by automobiles within the next six years is absolutely without foundation, since it ignores the effect of safety being built into automobiles at the factories and maintained by the growing efficiency of service methods.

"It is as illogical to suspect a greater accident and mortality rate in the future as it was to suspect in the early days that when the streets became filled with automobiles the noise would be deafening," the bulletin states. "The public is being fooled by orators who choose to forget that the automobile is constantly solving its own problems."

"Too many people are searching for some patent remedy for automobile accidents, never realizing that the real remedy is being developed in the automobile itself. America never realized the day of the deafening traffic because the automobile engine was soon made to run quietly. America will never witness the predicted proportional or absolute increase in accidents."

because the automobile is being designed to be inherently safer.

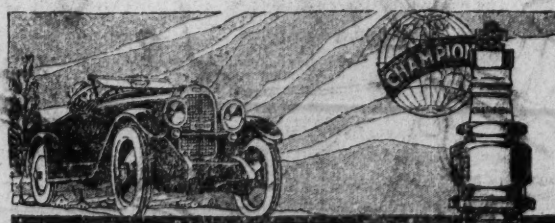
The automobile is being designed to compensate for carelessness to an extent where conditions will actually improve, even if the motorist and the pedestrian fail to try to use it more sanely. While conferences are being held and the matter of safety made the subject for debate the manufacturers are busy building safer cars. They are not worrying about the future except to see that they let pass no opportunity to make their cars more trustworthy, more capable of holding the road, less likely to skid and more responsive to the demands of the driver for emergency acceleration or deceleration.

"Simultaneous with this, automobile dealers throughout the country are bending every effort to so perfect service that cars in use will be as dependable as they were designed to be. This work will carry with it the education of the driver to the need for a better understanding of his car and its operation."

"The W. A. T. A. anticipates the development of a constantly safer motor car. This, combined with a more experienced type of driver, will result in definite reduction in preventable accidents."

"The fact seems to be generally ignored that the automobile has been misused by many people who would have found some way out of the world had the automobile never been thought of."

"Such unfortunate are being eliminated by their own acts, and adequate enforcement of the laws now on the statute books would handle the matter for the future. Meanwhile, better cars are being built for more experienced motorists, pedestrians are becoming 'motor wise' and the dealers are trying to keep the safer cars safe. The facts do not justify alarm. They suggest co-operation."



Champion Sparking Plugs Deliver Full Power

Poor sparking plugs damage the entire mechanism of a motor car. They tend to overheat, make noise and retard power.

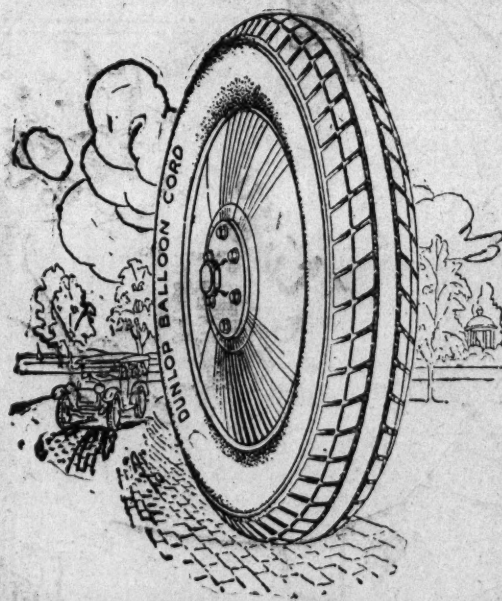
The sparking plug is one of the most important units in a motor car, entirely disproportionate to its cost.

Keep sparking plugs clean and renew them as often as necessary with the efficient Champion Double-Ribbed Core Sparking Plugs.

Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio
Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

CHAMPION

Dependable for Every Engine



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To replace your old tyre equipment or for New Cars.

The discerning Car owner needs a Balloon tyre which has unquestionable quality—a tyre that brings to a man the quiet confidence of knowing that he possesses the best, a tyre that lives up to its reputation.

In Dunlop Balloon tyres you have that skilful blend of all that is best in modern tyre manufacture with a fine degree of quality which you will find difficult to obtain elsewhere.

Dunlop Balloon tyres provide you with all the comfort and advantages at minimum of cost.

Balloon tyres to replace your present equipment without wheel alteration can be supplied from stock.

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Shipping Auto Parts And Local Assembling

Chevrolet cars for domestic use in the United States are put together in separate assembly plants situated in the centers of large distributing territories in different parts of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. This system brings about a great saving in the expense of shipping from factory to destination and makes possible the delivery of large numbers of cars in a minimum of time and at the low prices now obtainable.

The main factory at Flint, Michigan, manufactures the various parts of the chassis and ships these parts by railroad or boat to the assembly plants. There the parts are put together and delivered to dealers in the surrounding territories. The average American eight car will hold only six completed Chevrolet cars whereas the parts for about twenty-one vehicles can be packed and shipped on a single freight car of the same size. If the completed cars were shipped from the main factory to sales in far-away parts of the country, more than three times the number of railway freight cars would be needed, with a proportionate increase in the expense of shipping and in the time required for delivery. This method also enables the main factory to concentrate on the production of parts while the assembly plants concentrate on putting them together, decreasing the costs of manufacture.

The same advantages are now obtained in the production of enclosed bodies, as the Fisher Body Corporation, another division of the General Motors Corporation, has recently completed a chain of body-building factories in connection with the Chevrolet assembly plants. Each Chevrolet body is located adjacent to it, and concentrating on the production of bodies for Chevrolet sedans and coupes. The materials for the manufacture of the bodies are shipped in bulk at similar savings in time and expense. Production of the finished bodies is scheduled in accordance with the production of the chassis at each plant, the bodies are immediately mounted on the completed closed car and ready for delivery. Because of the central location of the assembly plants and body factories many dealers are enabled to drive the cars away under their own power, thus effecting a further saving in time and cost.

The chain of Fisher Body factories at the Chevrolet plants was completed recently when the factory at Tarrytown, New York, commenced operations with about 100 men. The normal daily output of the Tarrytown Chevrolet plant is 400 cars, the majority of which are of the enclosed type. The new body factory, which cost about \$500,000 to build, will keep busy producing closed bodies for these cars.

Easier Riding With Low Pressure Tires

The inundation of balloon and low pressure tires that the tire market has recently experienced has a reasonable doubt in the mind of the average motorist as to the advisability of changing to the new type of tire.

So much confusion and lack of co-ordination in the tire industry itself, resulting in the marketing of so many different sized balloon tires, would lead one to suppose that until standardization takes place, low pressure tires are an unproved quantity. In reality the advantages of the conservative type of modern low pressure tires are quite apparent, and it is the opinion of those who have had the opportunity of testing them that this type will soon be recognized as most efficient.

An enlightening commentary on the situation is contained in a memorandum written by Ernest W. Seaholm, chief engineer of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, at the time when Cadillac engineering department approved 36.00 balloon tires for special equipment. Cadillac's experience has been that the wider rims give more stability to the tire and reduce shaking or play at high speeds. Mr. Seaholm is very much in favor of the more conservative low pressure types instead of the extreme balloon type, and thinks that they have amply proved their value.

After exhaustive tests, Mr. Seaholm lists the advantages of this conservative low pressure also over the extreme balloons as follows:

1. Easier steering
2. No gallop or bouncing on the road.
3. Feeling of greater stability.
4. Tendency toward shaking or play beyond the range of ordinary driving speeds done away with.
5. Slight variation in pressure between tires not noticeable.

As compared with the standard high pressure type these low pressure tires make—

1. Softer riding on ordinary streets.
2. Bouncing less on country roads.
3. Better traction.

AUTO ROAD RACE IN CUBA



The automobile road race is an event of great interest, and its importance as a sporting event is testified to by its wide popularity. In Cuba a race assumes the significance of a national festival, and great crowds turn out to see the speeding cars.

In the Havana-Artemisa road race on June 8, which was one of the biggest events held recently, there were about a hundred entries. The run was over a 70-

mile course, going from Havana to Artemisa and back. An idea of the crowds along the course can be seen from the above photograph.

This race was organized by the "Heraldo de Cuba," one of the leading dailies of Havana, and aroused great public enthusiasm. In the first category, of stock cars, first prize was won by the Cadillac which is shown above.

Ford Backs His Ideas After Long Test

Auto King Believes In Paying Higher Than Market Wages

BY WILLIAM L. CHENEY

It has been a decade and more since Henry Ford announced certain novel industrial policies and began to apply them. In that decade Mr. Ford, besides manufacturing his ten-millionth car and becoming perhaps the richest man in the world, has had sufficient time to test thoroughly those policies of his and determine how successful they have been.

Two sacrosanct commercial principles went out at the Ford factory window ten years ago to startle the business world. Mr. Ford said he would pay more for his labor than the market rate demanded, and sell his products more cheaply than competition necessitated. With these unique departures from conventional management he coupled an elaborate plan for looking after the welfare of his employees—a plan that many persons called "dangerously paternalistic." When partners opposed his new way of doing business he bought them out. What has happened to those policies and plans in the years since then can be reported as a result of a recent visit to the Detroit plants of the company and talks with Mr. Ford and many of his executives. The company gave full co-operation to the inquiry; questions were answered freely, and office records were opened to examination when needed.

It is disclosed that the underlying policies adopted ten years ago have not been seriously changed. Ford still pays more for his labor than do his competitors, and he still sells his commodities very cheaply. The purpose sought in his welfare work among employees remains what it was at the start; though the methods used have been greatly modified.

MR. FORD AT WORK

The Ford Company has sought to promote human welfare, I take it, ever since it grew rich enough to pay attention to anything other than keeping alive in a field of unmerciful commercial rivalry. Now after twenty-one years of life, it has arrived at what is probably a healthier conception of individual liberty than was entertained at the beginning of its experiments. Human nature is better understood, perhaps, and there is a greater willingness to let men work out their destinies without too much assistance from their employer.

Henry Ford maintains his office at the far end of one of the large buildings at Dearborn. The Ford Motor Company is located fifteen miles away at Highland Park, and the new Rouge industries which fill so much of the thought of the founder of the motor company are six miles distant in another direction. Experimental work and the publications alone remain at what is still the rural community of Dearborn.

The old Ford building there resembles nothing so much as a country store enormously expanded. The main door might be the entrance to a farmhouse. It is shaded by vigorous althea shrubs, so characteristic of farmhouses in Michigan. The reception hall continues the impression of rural leisure, despite the incessant procession of busy young men. Even the visitors are in keeping. Henry Ford is on very good terms with the country folk at Dearborn, and many of them drop in upon him as casually as if he were merely the cross-roads storekeeper. In fact, his own comings and goings are not more formal.

I saw him in the office of his conductor, E. G. Liebold. More than 60 years old, now, he is as lean as a boy and as brown as a farmer. Despite his three score years he can jump as far as an

active youth. Physically he is the country squire who has retained the liteness of the twenties. Henry Ford lives moderately, even abstemiously, and a slim waistline and an elastic step are his reward.

ALWAYS LOOKING AHEAD

He is a great walker and passes most of his days wandering about his 12,000-acre estate, which lies west of Detroit. Although he maintains offices both at Highland Park, where the automobiles are made, and at Dearborn, he is most often to be found watching some new building operation on the Rouge River. Even now, when things are relatively quiet, new construction estimated to cost between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 is in progress.

His manner is easy and friendly. His eyes light up, and a quizzical smile comes quickly and vanishes. His talk is serious, but he utters only a part of what is in his mind. Thought with him is like a subterranean stream which only occasionally breaks through to the surface of words. He is detached and takes a certain pleasure in making a half mystery of his plans, to his executives as well as to others. The heads of his enterprises describe him as observing from a long distance the work they are managing. He thinks always of the future. Once he has determined upon a course, others must carry it through to fruition. The inventor's is a roving mind.

When I asked him how many of the policies that have made his organization notable had endured the stress of time and circumstance, I was invited to go through the plants and to ascertain at first hand. Then he added:

"Our job here is to furnish employment. More than anything else people want the chance to work. It does no good to carry them on your back."

"If there is any sin worse than another, it is in not using all the faculties you possess. We have had the good fortune to keep busy."

The Ford Motor Company is operating on a five-day schedule during the summer months. The Saturday holidays in June, July and August are counted as vacation and are paid for. Whether the company will resume a six-day week in the autumn is a question much discussed in the automobile centre. Mr. Ford himself expressed uncertainty over it, saying:

"We often shut down for two weeks or more during the summer months. This time we have experimented with the five-day week. I would like to continue it as a permanent policy. People need an extra day of rest so that they can be fit to enjoy Sunday. I think it would be good for business, too. If people are tired out on Saturday, or if they are worrying, they cannot buy from the merchants. The whole market might be helped if a five-day week were practiced. But I am not certain yet. I don't know what we shall do."

Mr. Ford expressed the opinion that business conditions are improving and will continue to get better. He mentioned the rising prices of agricultural products as an indication that the consuming public will be in a favorable position to finance purchases by Au-

thumn, and he indicated complete confidence in the future of the automobile industry.

"The demand for cars has not been satisfied," he said. "The need and the demand will be endless. The business of manufacturing automobile will sometime become a real industry, not a fad. Take bicycles. They have gone out of style, yet more bicycles are manufactured now than when the bicycle craze was at its height. I think that the automobile business will sit down in the same way and become a real industry."

HIS VIEWS ON LARGE CAPITAL

The question of trusts came up and it was suggested that the Ford Motor Company was as large as many a trust and yet had not evoked popular disapproval. Mr. Ford was reflective for a few seconds before he said:

"Trusts are not necessarily wrong in themselves. I think that many of them render public service. I don't think that large capital is necessarily bad. We have not had to seek financial help because we have been fortunate. We are in a business in which there is a ready demand for the product and it can be sold for cash. Consequently we are able to get the money out of the business for necessary expansion.

"Conditions are often different in other industries and some have to borrow. Borrowing is bad when it hides inefficiency. If a business is losing money it does no good to go to a bank and get help. That just conceals what was wrong and what should be corrected."

At the point a very old man turned the knob of the door and came in unannounced. He was a farmer, one of Mr. Ford's cronies. It was the early afternoon, but he wanted to go. So Henry Ford said: "All right, I'll go now." Arm in arm, one of the richest men in the world and his octogenarian friend wandered off.

The wheels of this apparently large organization did not slow down because the owner wanted an outing. The young men were not less busy. I was invited to go through the various establishments to see what there was to discover.

Of the two Ford policies, regard for the consumer and consideration for labor, the second has attracted more attention, although low prices have certainly not been less important in the growth of the business than high wages. Both of these policies have been continued. The attitude toward labor has changed most in detail, yet even this is essentially as it was before the World War, when Henry Ford first became known as a social and industrial innovator.

Detroit, like most communities, likes to gossip, and much of its idle talk concerns Henry Ford. One rumor spoke of an alleged

rule by virtue of which Ford employees were forbidden to purchase motor cars costing more than \$1,000. The allegation has not a shred of truth in it.

The old sociological department has been reduced in size. I asked higher officials and those immediately in charge for an explanation, and on every occasion heard the same story. It sounds reasonable.

The sociological department was established when the 35-a-day minimum wage was announced. The market rate for labor at that time was about \$2 a day. In consequence the Ford employees had funds to save or invest. The fact was so well known that every sort of cheat in the nation sought to make a "sucker list" of the Ford workers. The company held, and not illogically, that the men who were paid more than the competition of the market required were entitled to some protection against the promoters of various wildcat schemes, and the sociological department sought to render the necessary aid.

Perhaps it was overzealous. At any rate, the need for such extended investigations of the workers as were made seven or eight years ago passed. The high wage rate had the effect of stabilizing the labor force. Very few changes are made and consequently the need for investigation ceases.

HELPING THE EMPLOYEES

At present the sociological department exists only to help those employees who apply for advice or assistance. A man thinks of buying a house and comes to his employer for advice concerning the wisdom of the purchase. Is the house he has in mind worth what he has been asked to pay? Is the title sound? Again, women whose husbands neglect to support them and their children come for aid and comfort. The sociological department serves all Ford employees in these matters.

In a smaller concern the superintendent or general manager would naturally count such service among his duties, but in the Ford plants a more formal method is essential because of the vast numbers involved. The payroll of the Ford companies in Detroit includes from 118,000 to 130,000 persons. With their dependents, these workers compose a city of from 300,000 to 500,000 population. Extraordinary situations will obviously arise, but nowadays a man does not hear from his employer unless he seeks help or unless complaint is lodged against him from the outside. The sociological department was cut down in size during the depression of 1920, and it has not been expanded again.

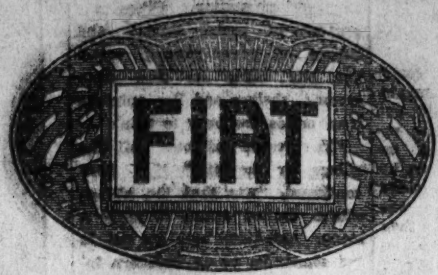
Only in the matter of drinking is strictness the rule. A drinking man may expect no quarter. If a man reports for work in an in-

toxicated condition he is dismissed at once.

FEW EMPLOYEES DISMISSED

I asked what had become of the Ford policy of employing convicts. I was told that this policy had

been continued, and with success. A few feet away a former convict (Continued on Page 4)



The Car of International Reputation

The racing victories of the famous Model 501 Fiat prove its superiority in the severest tests the motoring world can present.

To this mechanical superiority are added the grace of fine design and finish, and the utmost in petrol and tyre economy.

Special Equipment
PIRELLI CORD TYRES

Fiat Model 501 Torpedo De Luxe is on display at 3A Yates Road and a demonstration may be arranged by telephoning West 3784.

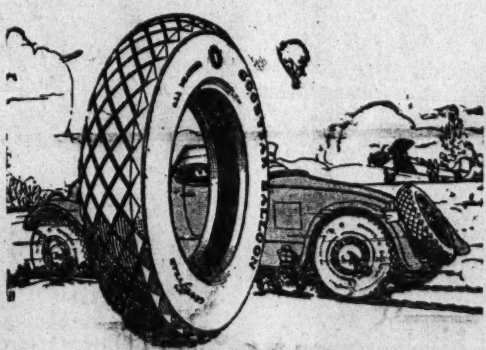
Sole Sub-Agents:

Baychee Motor-Car Painting Co.,
3A Yates Road

Sole Importers:

CIDEO
(Compagnia Italiana D'Estremo Oriente)
SHANGHAI

Fa 4



NOW! BALLOON TIRES THAT FIT PRESENT RIMS

Goodyear is making balloon tires in the smaller diameter rim sizes.

It is also building balloon tires that can be fitted to a majority of the cars now in use without the expense of special wheels and rims.

It is thus offering the full advantages of balloon tires in buoyancy, cushioning and comfort at the very minimum of cost.

This means that behind the balloon tire principle is put the important indorsement of full Goodyear approval and authority.

It means that into balloon tire design and construction are built the invaluable lessons of the years of Goodyear tests and experience.

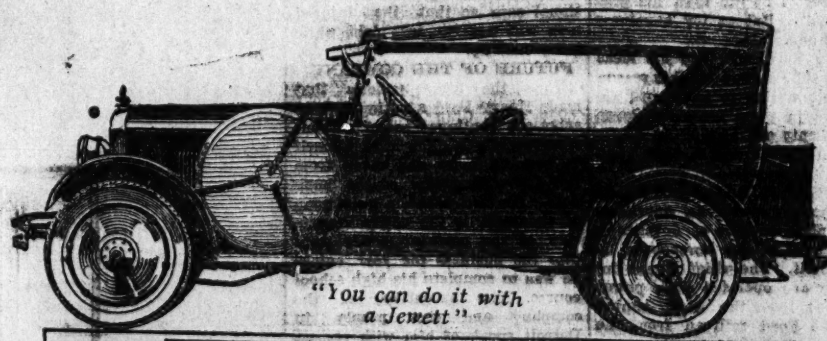
It means that a tested and proved low-pressure, flexible sidewall balloon tire of representative Goodyear quality is now available at moderate cost.

Today as in the years past on Balloon tires as on all other types, the name Goodyear stands for supreme quality and dependability.



BALLOON TYRES

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\$1 First 20 Min. \$3 per Hr.



JEWETT SPECIAL A Thrifty Six Built by Paige

What Positive Lubrication Means

It required vast experience and foresight to build a motor car with the positive lubrication of the Jewett. Here metal never rubs metal without a film of oil between the moving parts of the engine, forced through at a pressure of 20 to 40 pounds. The perfect lubrication system of the Jewett circulates two gallons of oil per minute through the entire internal mechanism including all main and connecting bearings, which minimizes friction, giving smooth operation and longer life to the motor car.

The Jewett lubricating system is an art that can be best appreciated by Jewett drivers.

JEWETT SPECIFICATIONS:

Engine—6 cylinder, 34 x 51 lubricated by high pressure oiling to main and connecting rod bearings; two unit electrical starting and lighting; thermostatically controlled; automatic spark advance; Paige-Timken axles extra heavy 6 inch "I" beam steel frame; improved type four speed transmission; drive plate clutch; special alloy steel springs, 36" in front, 34" in rear; all steel universal joints; force-feed chassis lubrication.

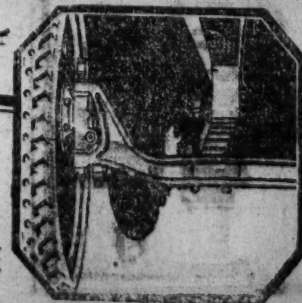
Special models furnished at slight extra cost with additional equipment

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C. 2238



Ford Backs His Ideas After Long Test

(Continued from Page 8)

was at that time working. Conspicuous drinking is the unforgivable sin at present, doubtless because of the agitation over prohibition. Henry Ford has no patience with self-indulgence of that sort.

Thievery, on the other hand, does not bring exile. Men caught stealing are investigated and put on probation. One man was recently caught pilfering, and inquiry showed that for ten years he had been taking small articles from the factory. He was suspended for two weeks and then allowed to return to work.

Dismissal is a serious matter in the Ford company. Although the force at Highland Park number sixty-odd thousand, not more than one man a day is dismissed. During the entire depression of Spring and Summer no one has been laid off. The force is smaller by six or seven thousand than it was at the peak in early Spring, but the reduction has come from those who left voluntarily. This policy is, of course, characteristic of many other factories.

I questioned this superintendent and another about the boredom of repetitious work. Repeating the same job day in and day out is undoubtedly wearing on many men. The testimony was, however, that in the Ford company's experience the majority prefer a routine job.

A superintendent said: "We tried the experiment once of changing men from one machine to another. Most of them don't like it. Lots of fellows get to thinking that the machine belongs to them. They want to work at a particular machine; they don't even care to change to another of precisely the same sort. Others hate to learn new things. They prefer the comfort of keeping at what they already know. It is fortunate, because the jobs with variety in them are fewer than the monotonous ones."

I asked another superintendent if he thought that employment, even in a model factory, make workers happy. He had his doubts. Like many another, he expressed the view that the old pre-factory days when the artisan manufactured a single article complete in all its parts were possibly happier days than these. Craftsmanship seemed to him to have a better chance to flower under a simpler system.

He added, however: "The work may be more tedious now, but the fruits are more enjoyable. A man who performs a repetitious task, making only a small part of the product of the factory, is able to wear better clothes, to live in a better house and to have more of the luxuries of life than his predecessor." But as for happiness he was uncertain.

Henry Ford, too, has his ideas on this subject, and for this reason he is attempting to build up little factories in rural centers. Seven small plants are already in operation on the Rouge River, and another is projected.

FORESEES RURAL FACTORIES
At the big center an enormous power plant capable of developing more than 250,000 horsepower is being built. The chief Rouge industries are operated with power developed from the coal hauled over the Ford railroad from the Ford mines.

Up the river from the foundries and the furnaces, the fertilizer mills and the glass plants, are to be found the fractional factories.

Nankin Mills, for example, is an old grist mill fitted out with a water turbine that can produce only sixty horsepower. Another plant has been located at a dam which yields only twenty horsepower, no more than a Ford engine. But Henry Ford is not thinking in terms of dividends on invested capital when he builds these tiny plants for the manufacture of single parts. Rather he is experimenting.

He dreams of redistributing workers to the country and of providing employment to farmers during the long seasons when agriculture does not require their energies. He thinks that the farmer equipped with modern machinery might do a great part of his year's work in twenty or thirty days.

The project of putting factories in the country is a notion discussed often, it is said, by Mr. Ford and Thomas Edison. It hitches on to projects for super-power development. Because of the Ohio River mines, the railroads and the great industries at the Rouge, this conception of super-power and the possible scattering of factories about the country is very much in Mr. Ford's mind.

THE DRIFT FROM THE CITY
Mr. Ford thinks of the small town as offering a desirable way of life. In a lecture delivered over his own wireless broadcasting station recently he said that the "Main Street" conception of the small town "is a libel." Expanding his view, he added:

"The march of men from the country to the city is now met by the march of men from the city to the country. The tide has turned. The cities have broken down. They cannot support their load. Centralization has been overdone. There is not a large city in the country where the burden on

housing, sanitation, schools, lighting, transportation and telephone service is not too great. Every municipal problem can be traced to unnatural congestion. Cities are centres of social unrest and harbors of every passing craze. The city takes its feed from grocery shelves and its opinions from minds too busy to think.

"The reason millions left the village for the city," Mr. Ford continued, "was that the village offered limited means to make a living. Ambitious boys got out to find something to do. Modern industry, the giant that reared the cities, is now turning to replenish the country places. It has been found possible for a man to live next to nature, to live in wholesome surroundings with the fields and the woods as his neighbors, and still bear a part in the major work of the world. There are now in numerous country places small shops where country-bred men may work outside the farming season and give their attention to food growing when that is called for."

WAGES IN FORD FACTORIES
The wages paid in the Ford shops are still far higher than the average for similar work. The minimum wage for an adult worker, man or woman, is \$6 a day. The average rate for the wage-workers in the automobile factory is \$6.64. This excludes the salaried groups. It is said to be \$1.58 cents above the average rate for similar work in Michigan.

With such pay the labor turnover is naturally very low, just about 3 percent a month. The low turnover is highly advantageous, since money, time and material are ordinarily lost when new workers are trained.

The accident rates, too, are low, and steady efforts are made to safeguard machinery. Money is not spared to build guards, cages and other devices to make dangerous operations as nearly accident-proof as possible. A distinction of the Ford Company in this field, however, is to be seen in its attitude toward those who, despite every precaution, are injured. The company sends out investigators to ascertain what the injured worker's family needs for support. The Michigan compensation law calls for the payment of \$15 weekly to certain classes of injured workers. Plainly, \$15 is not enough to maintain a family at the present level of prices. Consequently, the Ford Motor Company grants an additional sum so that the injured man will not run into debt while he is laid up.

FUTURE OF THE COMPANY
Thus the basic policies that made Henry Ford a national character are continued today without serious change. Mr. Ford himself is retiring more and more from the active operation of the business. His son Edsel, a quiet man of about 30, is the active executive of the companies. He went into the business the year before he was to complete his high school course. The executives of the company and the people in Detroit speak of him with respect and with liking. It is said that he acts less from impulse than his father. Whether he has inherited the Ford genius remains for time to tell.

The interest of the present establishment and of its master is exceedingly great. At Dearborn a new structure is being erected behind the old factory building, which is to be demolished. The new building is more than 800 feet long and 200 feet wide. It is to be devoted to the Ford publications and to the Ford experiments. Above the door are engraved these words:

"Mankind passes from the old to the new over a human bridge built by those who labor in three principal industries—agriculture, manufacture, transportation. Henry Ford wrote the inscription. It epitomizes his philosophy."

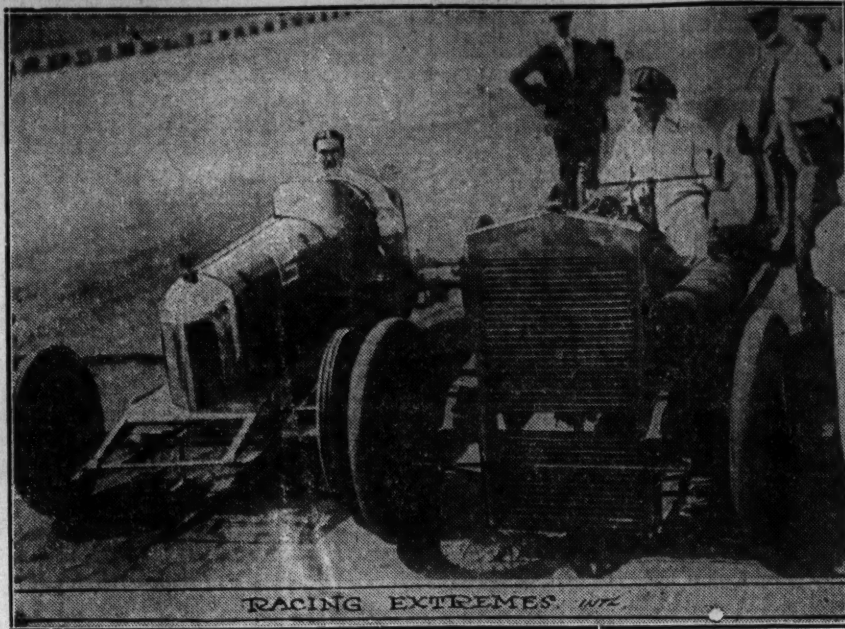
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Serves U Right—Day & Night
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Day and Night

Still Working Two Shifts, Day & Night Making Sir Wm. Crookes O.I.C.

Racing Extremes



The original Ford No. 999, in which Henry Ford first won fame as a racing driver before he became the world's richest man, was taken out of cold storage for an exhibition drive on the Ascot Speedway, in Los Angeles. Eddie Meyers was chosen to drive the first speed demon against Leon Dury in one of the fastest racing cars in the world today.

Superior Model Chevrolet Much Improved

The Superior Model Chevrolet includes many improvements which make for added stamina, efficiency, and economy, and reflects unbounded credit on those responsible for its design and construction.

Chevrolet engineers have paid particular attention to strengthening and increasing the margin of safety of all parts of the car, especially in connection with the mechanical units through which the power is transmitted from the engine to the drive-wheels. Moreover, care has been taken to augment the safety factor on the front axle and steering gear.

Through a new method of factory assembly positive alignment of engine and transmission on the Superior Chevrolet has been secured. When building the chassis, the Chevrolet engine is

lined up perfectly with the transmission in a special way, and it has been proved that this perfect alignment is kept even after the hardest kind of service. As the result of this new method of assembly, satisfactory clutch operation is assured, and gears shift easily and quickly.

Noteworthy improvements have also been made in the specifications and construction of the rear axle assembly. Instead of the straight tooth ring and pinion gears formerly used, spiral bevel gears are now employed. These spiral bevel gears are much stronger and quieter than the straight-tooth type, and insure a powerful drive as well as uniformly smooth operation.

To replace the flexible roller bearing which formerly carried the pinion gear, New Departure single row ball bearings of excess load capacity are now employed. The principal advantages of these improvements in rear axle construction are greater strength and stamina, increased durability, and practically noiseless operation.

The front axle also shows the

effects of the continued scientific planning and experimentation on the part of the Chevrolet engineers. Among other improvements new steering knuckle arms are used, having a much heavier section and made with a tapered shank for attachment to the steering knuckle.

Improved springs, both front and rear, have been incorporated in the Superior Chevrolet, not only for the sake of the increased steadiness of this particular chassis item but also to add to the riding ease of the car.

There are numerous other improvements in the Superior Chevrolet. For example, the petrol tank is placed at the rear of the body, and vacuum feed is used. Improved arrangements of control makes increased comfort and ease for the driver. A handsome one man top is fitted to the open cars.

With many useful mechanical improvements incorporated in a chassis design that has become widely known for its efficiency, the Chevrolet is a car fully equipped for the road, and whose economy of operation is a byword among motorists.

120-Hour Non-Stop Run Made In Peru

Peru is becoming quite a center for automotive experimentation. A recent story tells of the 120 hour non-stop run made in Lima to test the capabilities of one of the low priced cars. The test proved very satisfactory, and attracted a great deal of favorable comment.

The car used was an ordinary

stock model Chevrolet, which had been put in first class shape to stand the grind. Five drivers were used, changing shifts every six hours up to 12 o'clock at night, and then two three hour shifts until 6 o'clock in the morning.

The run started at 1 p.m. on a Sunday afternoon, the route laying from the Plaza de Armas down the main street of Lima, down the Avenida Lequia to Miraflores, and back to the Plaza de Armas. This route was taken during the night. Each morning for five days the car was driven to Chorillos and around the town,

and in the afternoon to Callao and back.

Petrol was taken on every morning and evening. The Chevrolet consumed but 77½ gallons of petrol, slightly under 2 gallons of oil, and only a pint of water. The total distance covered was 2,057 kilometers. Not once during the entire time of 120 hours did the motor stop running.

Rigorous trials such as this shows how reliable a small inexpensive car can be. Apparently the age of true economical transportation has arrived.

Low tire cost doesn't mean buying the cheapest tire you can find. It means buying the tire that carries your motor car furthest at the least cost per mile.

United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd.
17 Jinkes Road

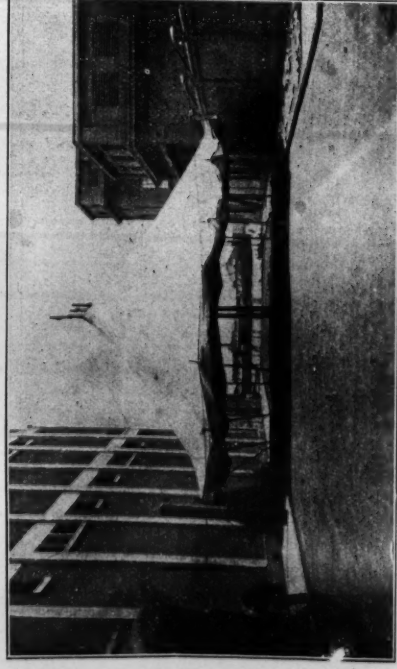
Distributors
Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
36 Bubbling Well Road.

Royal Cord

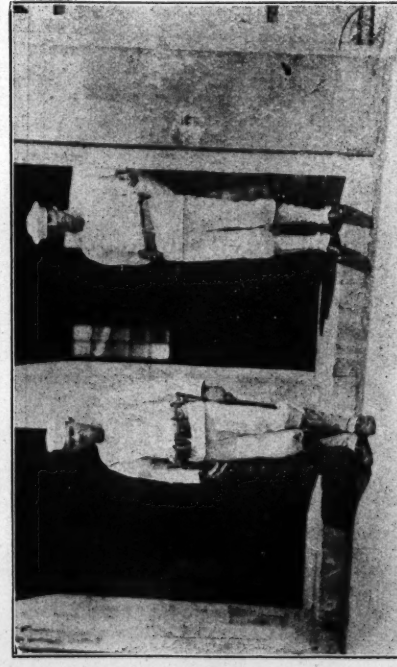
A 'United States' Tire

UP AGAINST IT

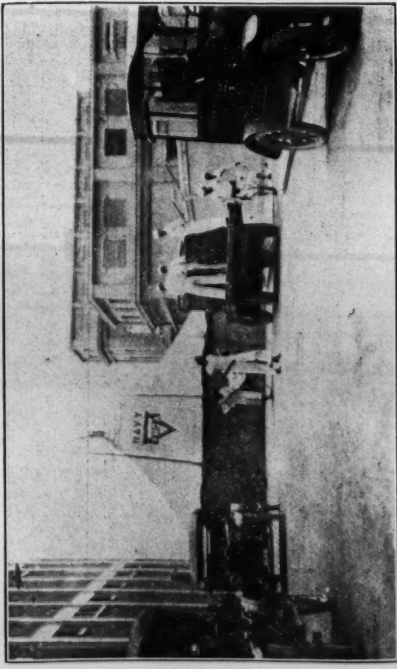
X.S. POLICIES ARE BEST



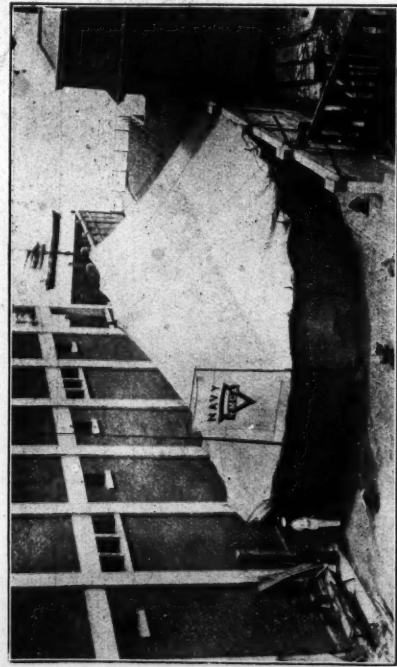
No, this is not an improvised handstand. It is a tent for the American naval landing force at the Riverside Power Station at Yangtzepoo.



Two American naval boys at Riverside who good-naturedly posed for our photographer. In contrast to the bluejacket on the right, who looks quite grave, the one on the left seems to be suppressing a smile.



Barrels of refreshing beverages for the "inner man" are being unloaded from a van for the American naval detachment at Yangtzepoo. The Navy Y.M.C.A. are looking after the matter of rest and recreation for the men on duty there.



Once again has the Navy Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai proved a true friend of Jack ashore. This tent has been put up at the Riverside Power Station for the benefit of the American landing force.

—Photos by Sun Sun.

Feeling the Strain?

Keep Fit by taking Sanatogen

You think you cannot help losing your youthful endurance and energy; But you can!

It is the nerves and brain which count in these strenuous days. You can give yourself the strength and vigour to succeed in your work if you take Sanatogen. Sanatogen is a tonic food which produces a steady increase in mental and nerve energy. Millions use it all over the world, among them some of the most famous men of the present times—a sure indication of the tonic powers of Sanatogen.

The man who takes Sanatogen regularly will gain wonderfully in nerve power and bodily well-being. He will quickly lose that tired and inert feeling and will build up a reserve of strength and endurance of incalculable value to his earning abilities.

Go and ask your chemist to-day



SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Go and ask your chemist to-day



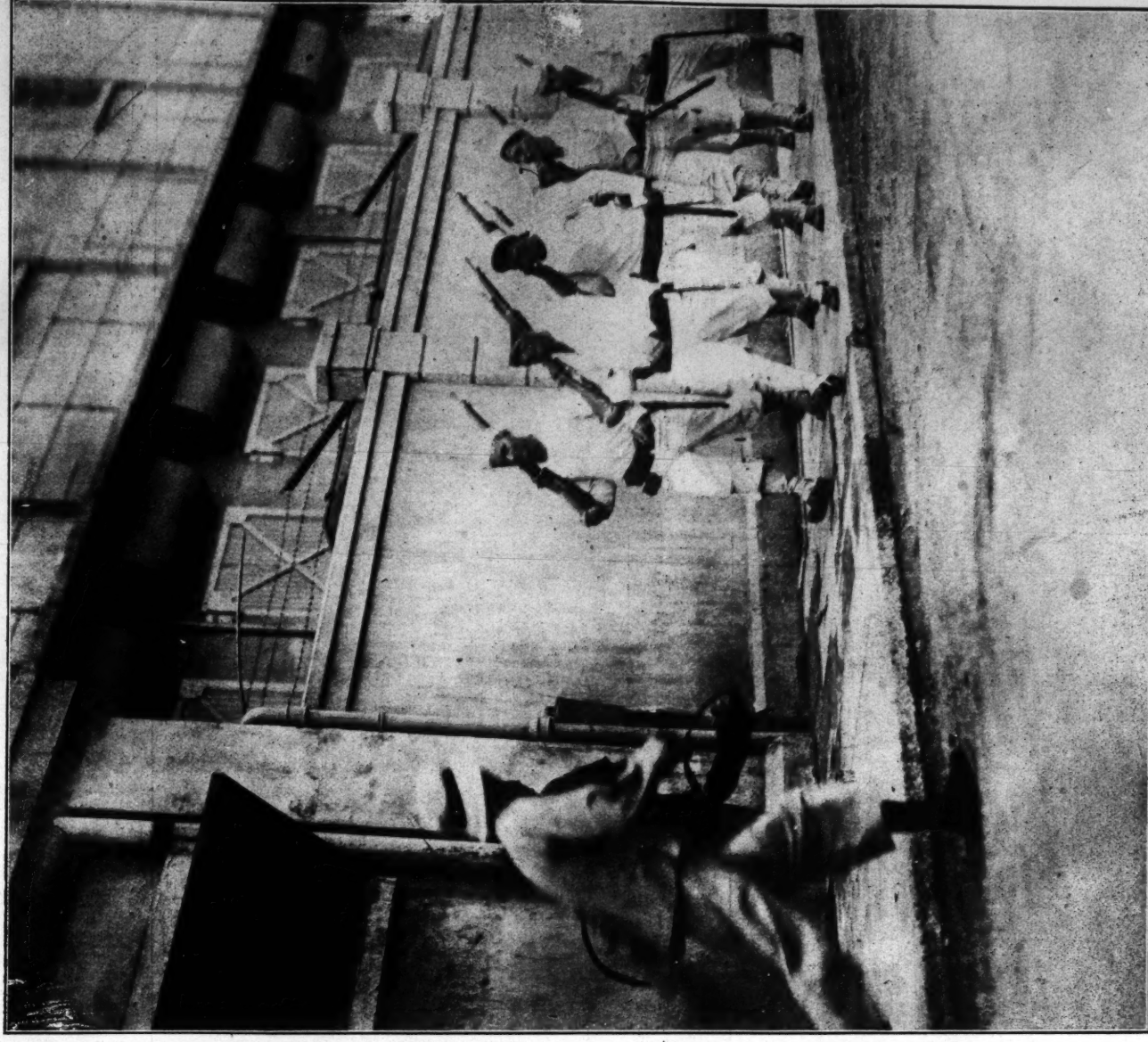
The China Press

Sunday Pictorial Section

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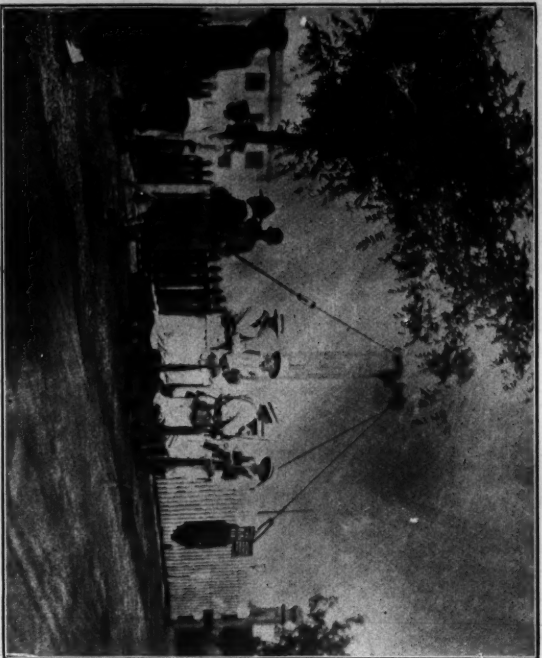
SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1924.

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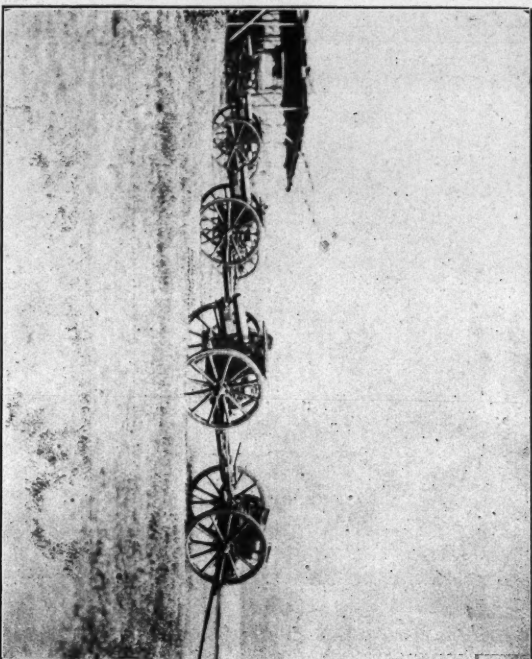


The American bluejacket, like his cousin in the British Navy, not only guards the trade routes on the high seas in time of war but proves equally handy for shore duty in times of turmoil and disorder. Our photo shows a squad of American sailors doing guard duty at the Riverside Power Station, Yangtzepoo, where a landing party of about 350 have been stationed. They look very alert as they march with their rifles on the slope, and appear to have communicated their agility to the gentleman with the basket.

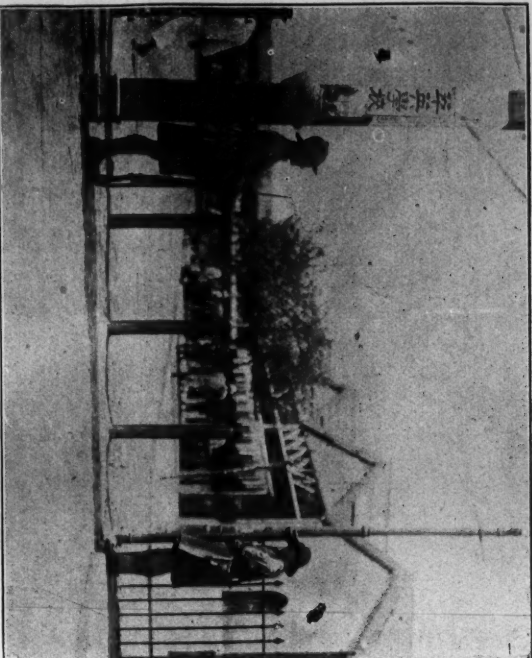
—Photo by Sun Sun.



—Photo by Sun Sun.
British sailors on guard at a railway crossing near Jessfield.



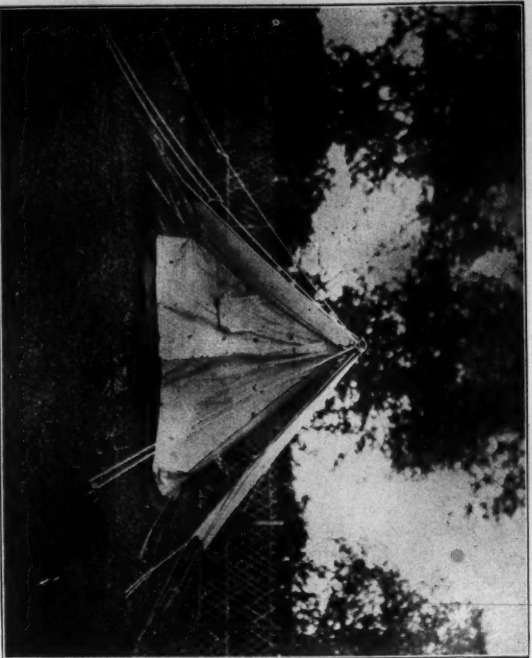
—Photo by Sun Sun.
S.V.C. artillery at the Racecourse, ready for action if the necessity ever arises.



—Photo by Sun Sun.
Members of the Shanghai Scottish posted at the Shanghai North Station just in front of Cunningham Road. The "kiltie" on the right seems to be overcome by ennui—perhaps owing to the fact that day after day nothing happens.



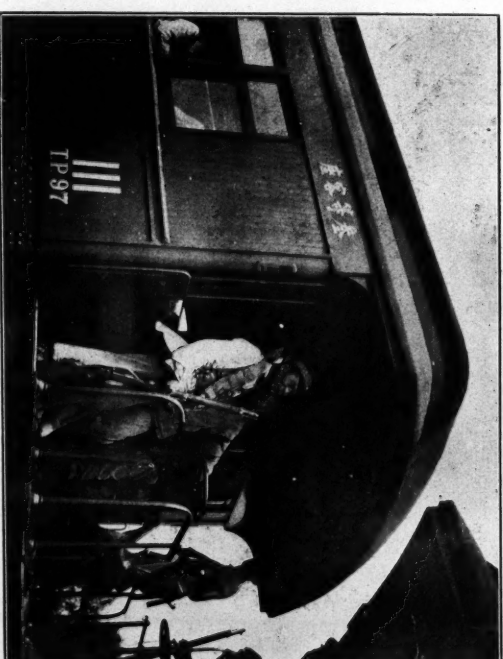
—Photo by Rembrandt.
French marines posted on sentry duty. Perhaps the coolie with the felt hat would not loiter about in such a nonchalant fashion in the presence of non-foreign warriors.



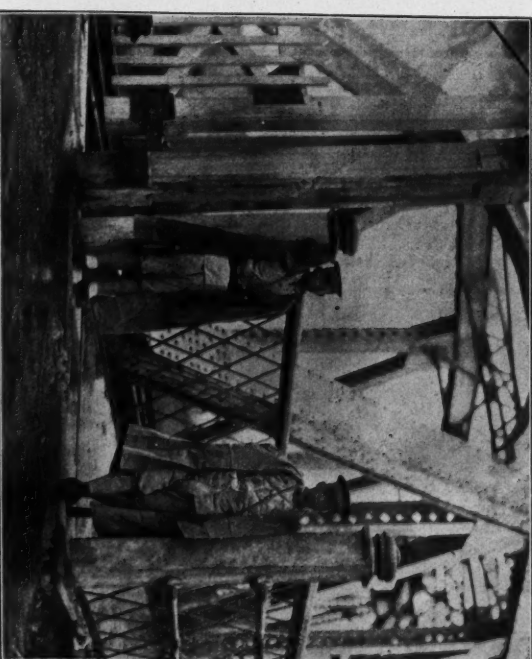
—Photo by Sun Sun.
A tent at Jessfield Park for the accommodation of British sailors. It looks inviting in fine summer weather but would not be proof in a heavy rainstorm such as we had the other day.



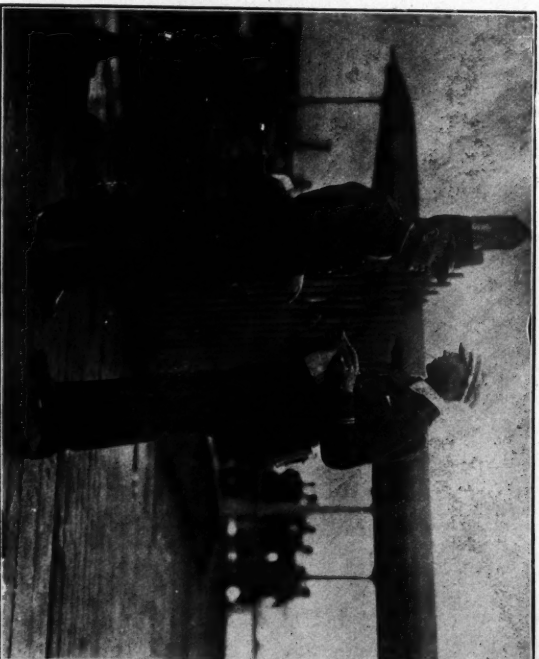
—Photo by Sun Sun.
Searchlight equipment at Jessfield Park.



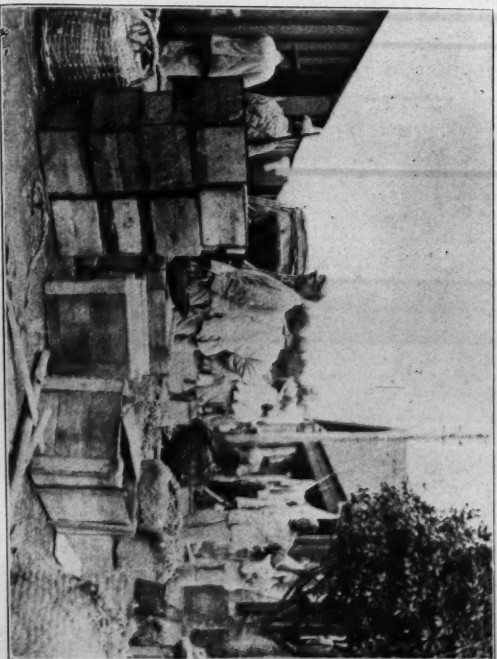
Chekiang guards on the platform of a carload of Kiangsu prisoners.



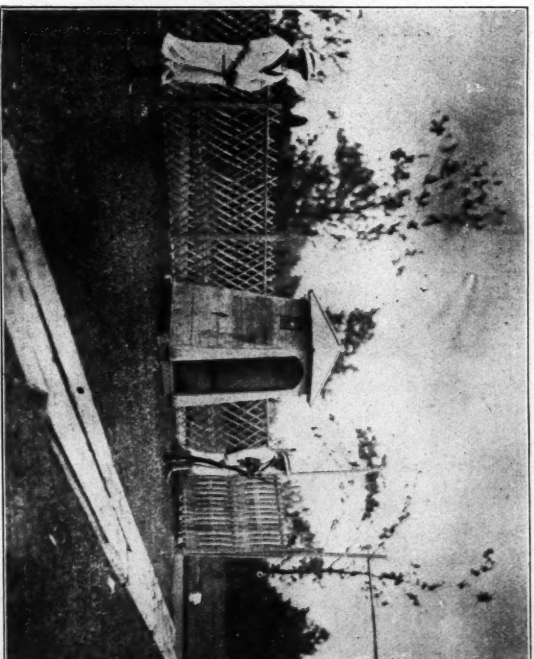
Chekiang soldiers on guard at railway bridge, Jessfield.



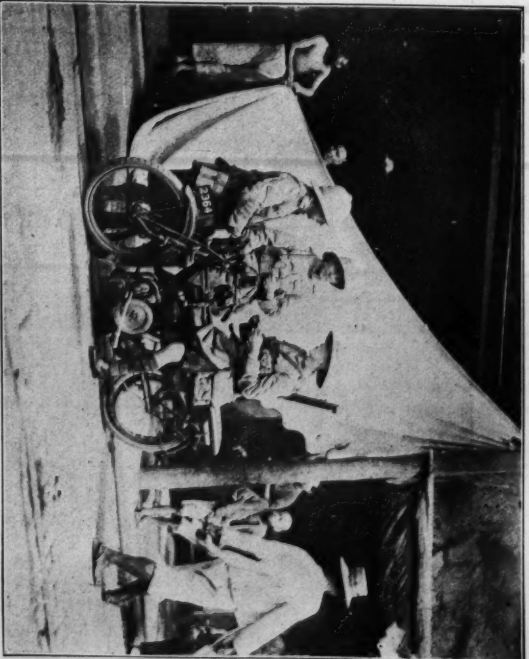
A French naval officer discussing the situation with a compatriot.



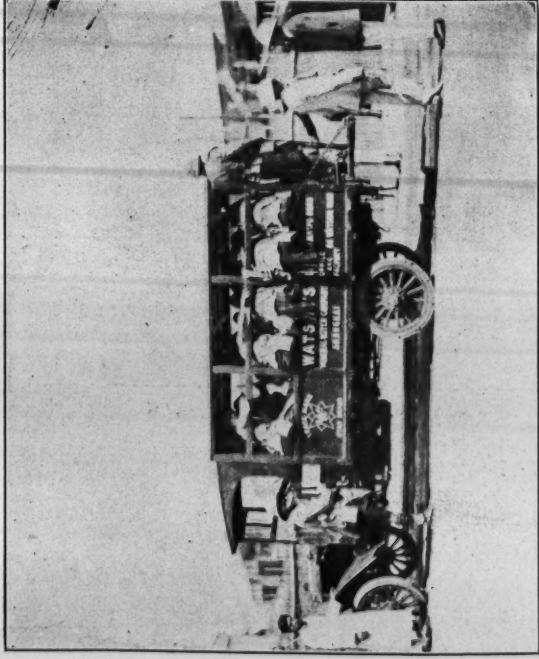
Huangtu station platform.



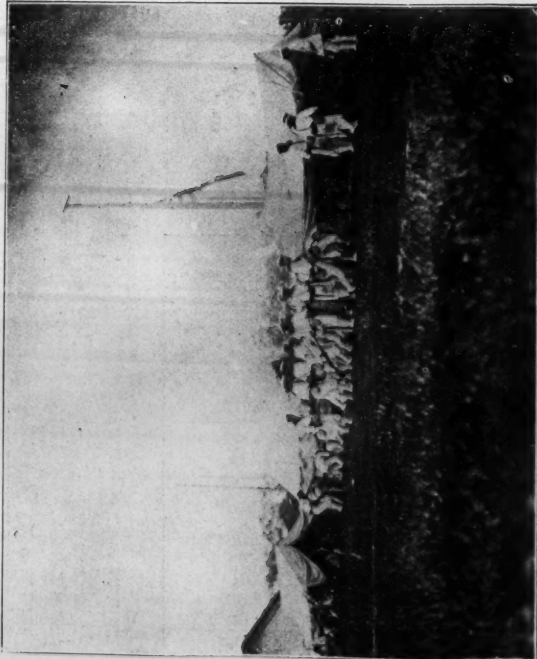
The main entrance to the British sailors' camp at Jessfield Park.



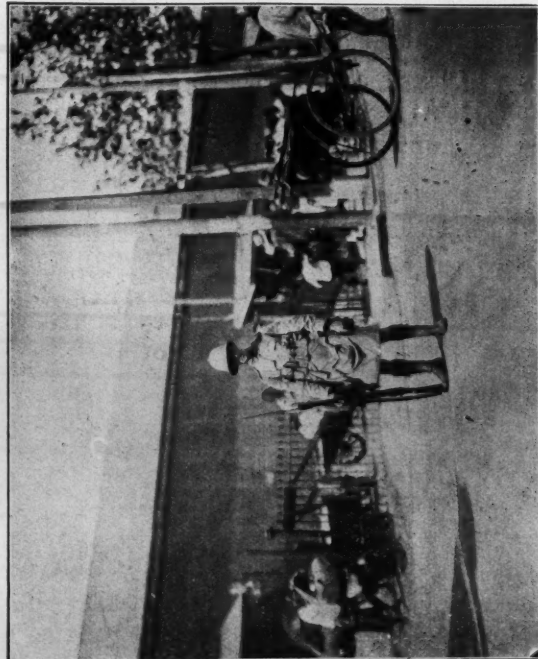
—Photos by Sun Sun.
The ubiquitous Scot once again at the corner of Hua Hsin (Chinese territory, behind Haining Road) and North Chekiang Road.



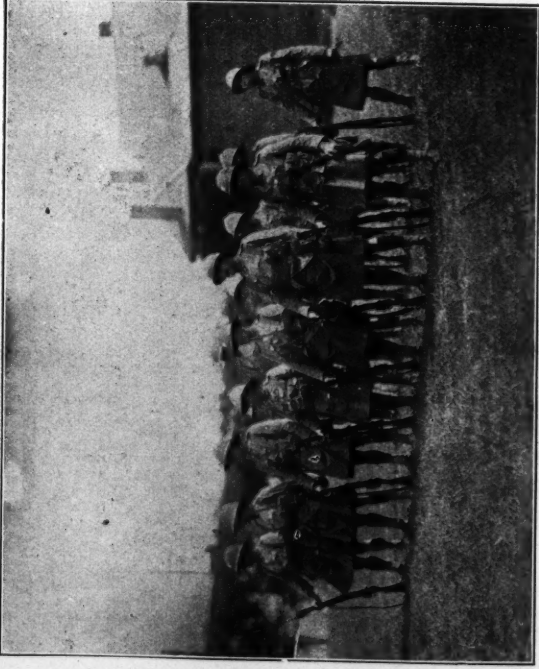
One of the humorous sides to the S.V.C. mobilization was seen when a contingent of the Shanghai Scottish took refuge in a motor van of Watson's Mineral Water Company. Scotch and mineral waters don't go together as a rule, but in this case a departure appears to have been made.



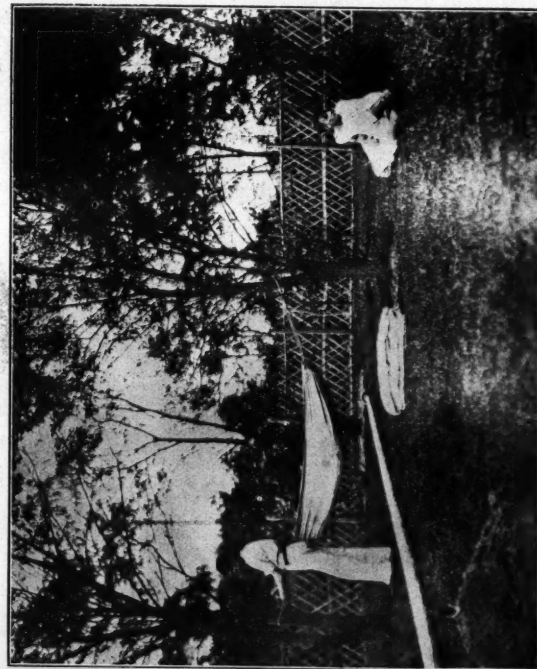
Japanese sailors encamped at the Rifle Range.



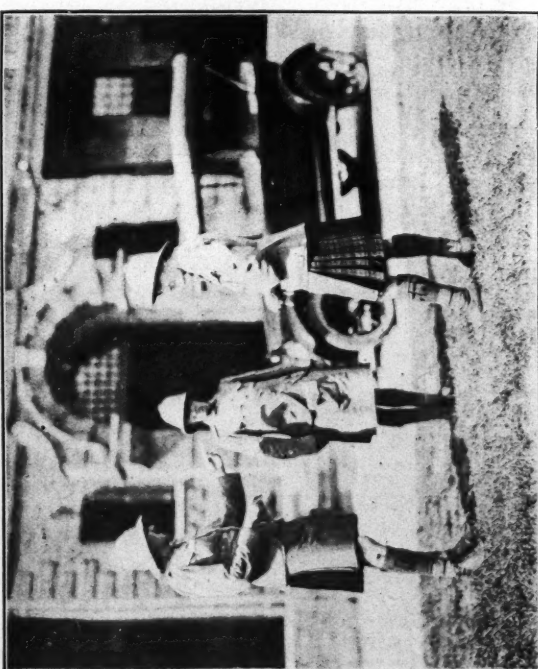
A member of the kilted unit of the S.V.C. on guard in North Chekiang Road before the North Station godowns.



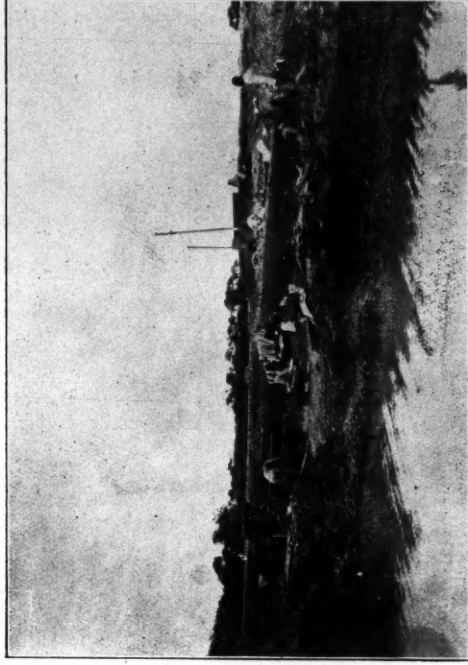
Another group of members of the Shanghai Scottish taken in the vicinity of the Public School for Chinese Boys, Cunningham Road.



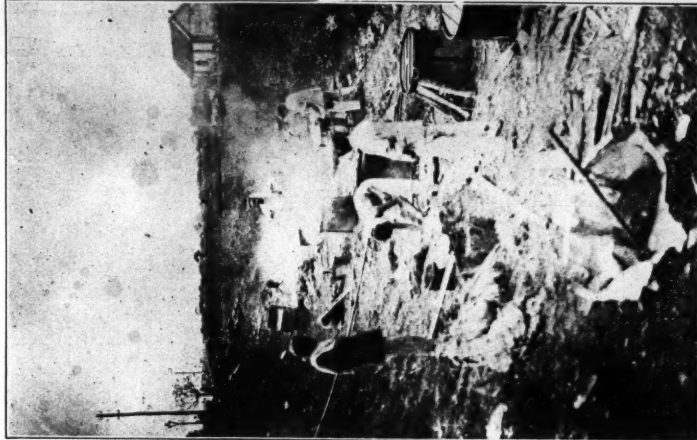
British sailors "luck in" at their Jessfield Camp after a strenuous time.



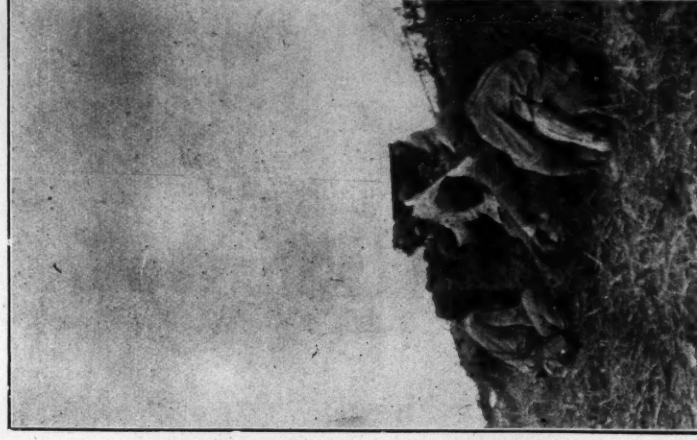
An interesting study in facial expressions.



—Photo by Sun Sun.
Chekiang gun emplacements near Huangtu. Water has covered the place where soldiers were squatting.



—Photo by Sun Sun.
Cooking at Huangtu station.



—Photo by Mr. Talbot Patrick.
Crew of a 75 mm. field piece squatting behind a low bank and behind the gun shield during a heavy rifle and shrapnel fire near Huangtu.



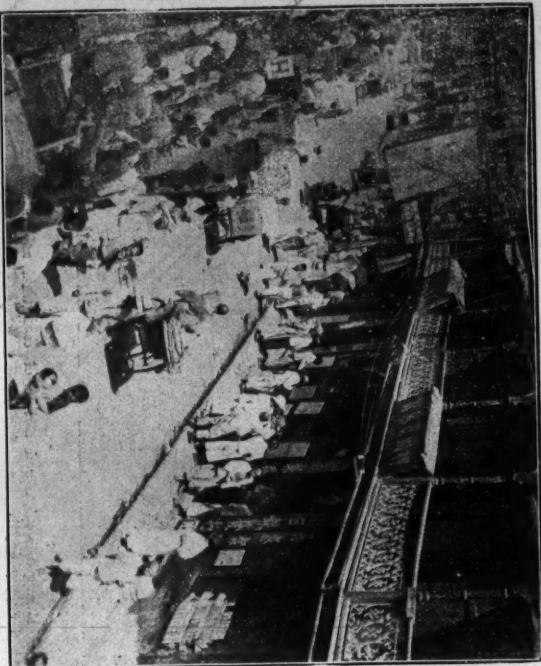
—Photo by Benbrendt.
Chekiang officers at Nanziang. They look quite smart and soldierly.



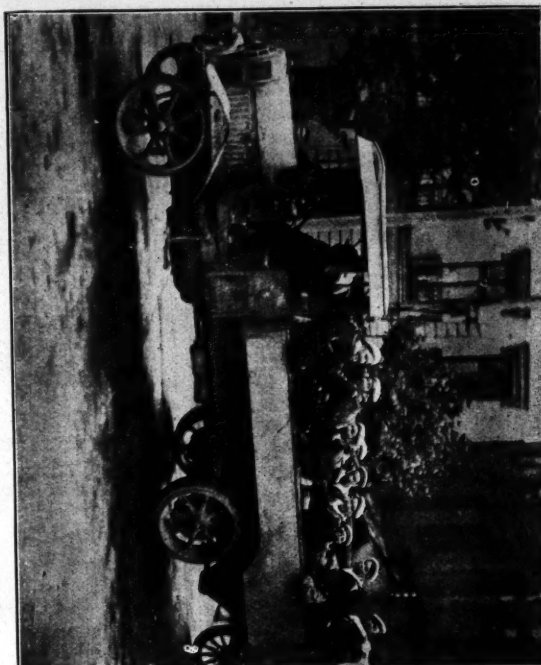
—Photo by Sun Sun.
Refugees from the war zones being sheltered by the Chinese White Cross in Tientain Road.



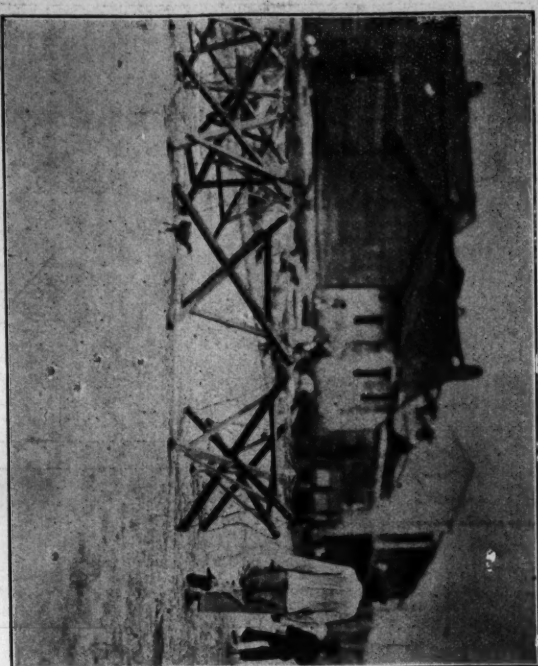
—Photo by Sun Sun.
Refugees being taken care of by the Chinese White Cross in the Chekiang Guild.



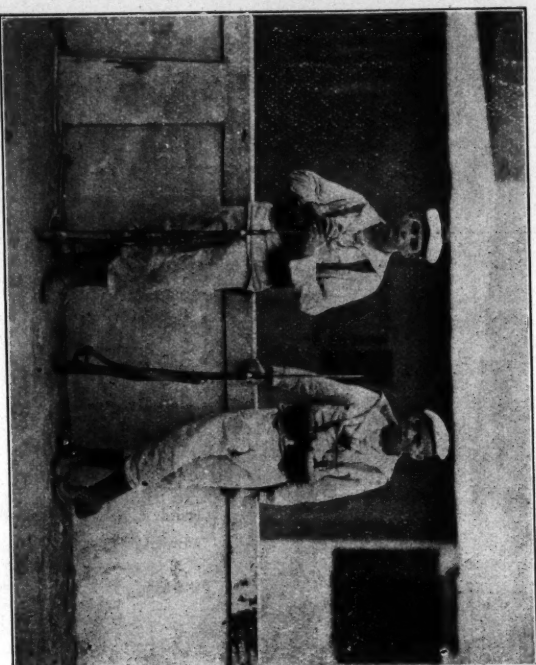
Chinese passers-by reading war news given by newspaper bulletins in Shanghai Road.



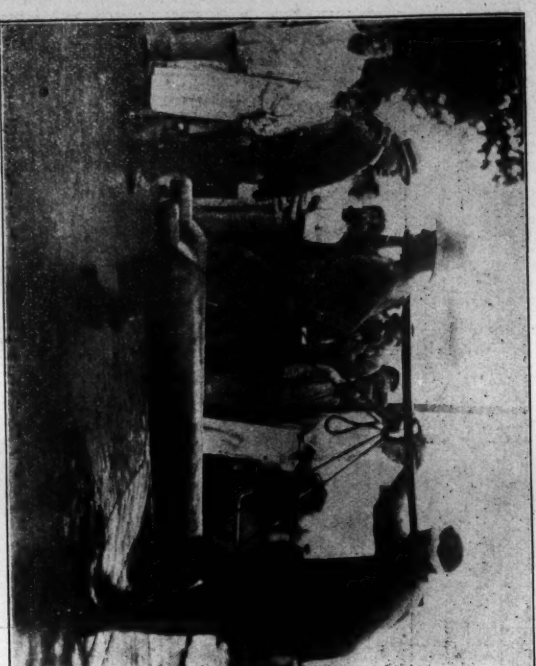
French marine being transported from warship to the French Concession.



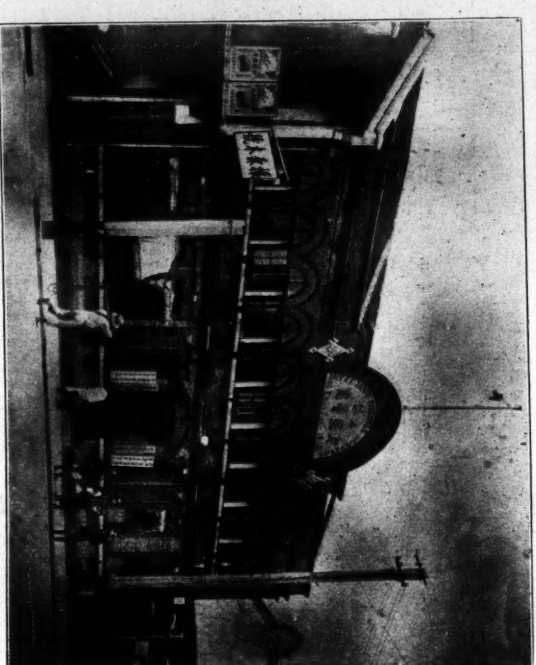
Barbed wire entanglement in the French Concession.



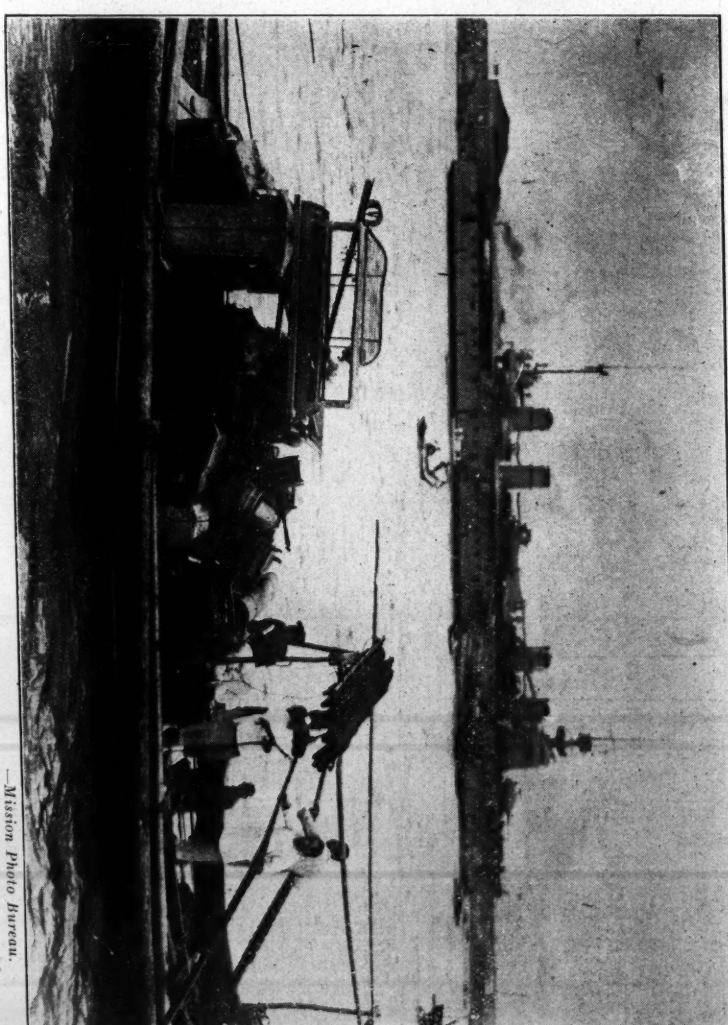
French marines at the West Gate.



Ammunition being landed from French man-of-war.



The Chinese Red Cross Hospital in Thibet Road, which is a haven for broken men bearing on their bodies the hurts and bruises of war.
—Photos by Sun Sun.



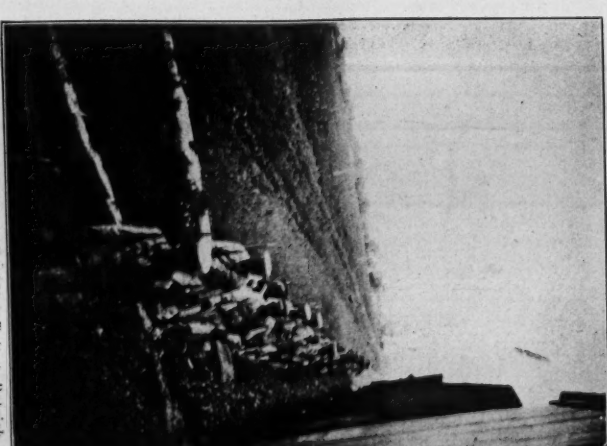
—Mission Photo Bureau.



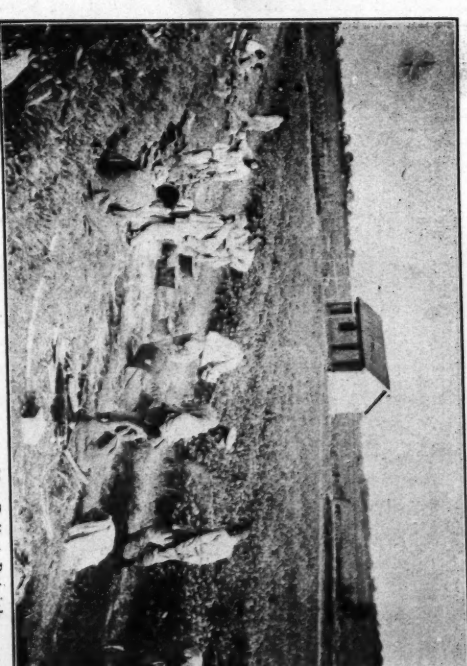
Photo by Mr. Talbot Patrick.
Dead brought to the railway line by sampans; bodies are taken to Nanjing and placed in coffins.



Refugees moving bag and baggage into the protection of the Shanghai Settlement in the shadow of a confidence-inspiring foreign man-of-war.



—Photo by Mr. Talbot Patrick.
Chekiang troops marching to the front beside the railway line near Hunghu.



A mountain gun in sections on bamboo frames for carrying across country, seen at Nanking.



—Photo by Mr. Talbot Patrick.
Chekiang dead.

—Photo by Mr. Talbot Patrick.
Taking cooking essay behind the shelter of Huangtu station.

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1924

OVER 30 BEAT UNDER 30 IN CRICKET MATCH

Older Men Win 154 To 107; Muriel, Clifford, And Evans Bat Well

The principal game yesterday afternoon was the cricket match between players "Over 30" and "Under 30," the older men defeating the younger by 47 runs. The other games arranged for yesterday afternoon had to be postponed owing to the mobilization of the Volunteers.

Capt. Barrett, having won the toss, decided to bat first, and opened the gates with Harry Ollerdeson and E. H. Muriel, the bowlers being Rawsthorne and Shroff. Both players decided to hit out right from the commencement of the game, and when Madar relieved Shroff each of them had made 16 runs. Leach now took over from Rawsthorne, and shortly afterwards Ollerdeson drove a ball off Madar into the long field which was beautifully caught by Andrew. Clifford was next man in, but could not do much against Leach's bowling. Muriel, on the other hand, was still going strong. He was eventually bowled by Leach after having made 35 runs. Clifford and Barrett were now in and the combination seemed to work well together. Clifford hitting out well and making 2 fours off Madar. Barrett, not to be outdone, made three boundaries off Bhora, and also made a six off Leach, who finally bowled him with a score of 21, the total score at this stage being 97-3-21. Dr. Morris now joined Clifford, but unfortunately he commenced to rain and the game had to be stopped for a while. The score at the time was 128 runs, of which Clifford had 31 runs to his credit and Morris 15.

After an interval of about half an hour the game was resumed. Within a few minutes Clifford was caught by Rawsthorne, after making 31 runs. Four wickets were now down, with a total of 129 runs. Morris was now joined by Carr. The latter, hitting well, soon ran up a score of 16, and was then caught by Andrew at over point. Morris was also caught out by Rawsthorne of Bhora, his score being 18. Rogerson did not survive long, making 2 runs after which he was clean bowled by Leach. The game was closed after MacLaren was bowled by Bhora with a "duck," the score reading 154 runs for 8 wickets only. Norman, Mammel-Smith and Barnes now batted. Of the bowlers Leach took 4 wickets for 27 runs. Bhora 2 for 36, and Madar 1 for 26 runs.

At about half past four the "Under 30" went in to bat. Evans and Burn opening against Carr and Mammel-Smith, and within a short while ran up 24 runs, mostly off Carr. Carr eventually clean bowled Evans, with a score of 29 runs. Burn and A. H. Bhora were both run out, the former making 7 runs and the latter a "duck." C. H. Bhora and Leach were now in partnership, and carried the score to 59, when the former was adjudged lbw. To Mammel-Smith. Madar was next in but only made one run, being caught and bowled by Carr.

Duckitt now joined Leach, and he looked as if these two players were "in to stay," but unfortunately Duckitt was caught by Carr in the slips, the score being only 65-6-0. Shortly after this Leach was caught by Barnes, and Shroff was bowled by Mammel-Smith with the score at 70. The next two players, however, Rawsthorne and Gardner, put up a good stand and contributed 31 runs before Rawsthorne was bowled by Carr. It was already getting dark when the last man, Andrew, went in. He tried hard to run the score up, but after making a three he was bowled by Carr and the innings closed for 107 runs. For the bowlers, Carr took 5 wickets for 51 runs and Mammel-Smith 3 for 39.

General and analysis were as follows:

OVER 30
H. B. Ollerdeson, c. Andrew, 22
E. H. Muriel, b. Leach, 36
W. C. G. Clifford, c. Rawsthorne, b. Bhora, 31
Capt. E. J. M. Barrett, b. Leach, 21
Dr. H. H. Morris, c. Rawsthorne, b. Bhora, 18
P. Carr, c. Andrew, b. Leach, 16
H. Rogerson, b. Leach, 2
E. MacLaren, b. Bhora, 9
E. O. Norman, did not bat, 0

Alf Leconey—Loren Murchison



Here is an exceptionally fine action picture made during the running of the 400-metre relay race during the Paris Olympic games, in which the American quartet smashed the old world's record by chalking up a mark of 11 1-5 seconds. Alf Leconey, anchor man of the American team, is shown taking the baton from Loren Murchison, their pickup being perfect.

Boxing Notes

By Harvard

Two of the best fighters in Shanghai are booked to meet at the Carlton next Thursday night, when Rufe Canlon will go up against Leonardo Garcia in a twelve round contest. Canlon has shown himself to be one of the cleverest boys here, is plucky and aggressive, and packs a nasty punch which has already landed six kayoes in Manila and one on Angel de la Cruz—in Shanghai, as well as breaking Billy Tingle's jaw here.

Whether Canlon can take Garcia's measure, however, is another question. Leonardo is very clever, and is heavier than the other boy. He has trimmed almost everyone at his weight here except Johnny Hill, who is in a class by himself. He has speed and pluck, and is developing a punch, and Canlon will have the fight of his life when he goes up against him.

The battle will really be for the featherweight premiership of Shanghai during Johnny Hill's absence. Garcia is the best one here at the present time, and has even gone out of his class and fought Voltaire to a standstill in the lightweight division, giving him several pounds. Canlon is fully entitled to meet Leonardo, however, as he has ticked everyone he has met in the bantamweight division here except Billy Tingle, in which fight he was awarded a draw after smashing Billy's jaw-bone.

Canlon wants a return battle with Tingle, and certainly deserves it, as the bantamweight crown of the Far East is the prize and Canlon is after it. Billy holds it now, but he must remember that he can forfeit it by per-

sistently refusing to meet a legitimate candidate, which Canlon certainly is. Billy has been very well liked here, but he is likely to lose his popularity, and his title also, if he fails to respond to Rufe's challenges. It is understood that the Australian's jaw is all right again, and he is in condition to fight. If not, Billy has only to say so direct, and the fight fans will give him time. His present silence, however, reflects no credit on him.

If Tingle waits a year or so he will probably find Canlon unable to fight at the bantam limit, as Rufe is still growing and putting on weight, but it seems hardly possible that Billy will try to hang on to the championship by dishonestly taking advantage of a thing like this. Furthermore, he cannot hold off for such a period.

Canlon is filling out, and will weigh about 123 pounds when he goes into the ring with Garcia. Leonardo will weigh about 126. In spite of the difference in weight, however, there is little doubt that Canlon packs the heavier punch of the two, and he may be able to land a kayo on the bigger boy. If he doesn't win this way it is hardly likely that he will win at all, though he is a clever fighter and fully capable of taking care of himself. Anyway, it looks like a splendid battle, and may possibly end in a kayo. Leonardo is developing his wallop, but whether he can knock out Canlon is doubtful.

In the semi-final Benny Porral will meet Syd Keenan in a return bout to settle the title

(Continued on Page 2)

Paddon Is World's Sculling Champion

(Reuter's Service)
Sidney, Sept. 20.—Paddon today won the world's sculling championship by 12 lengths.

The championship was decided on the Woodburn Course, on the Richmond river, the distance being 3 1/2 miles. Paddon was the favorite. The betting was 4 to 1 on Major Goodsell who looked like giving the champion a procession after Major Goodsell. Inside of a quarter mile, dug his scull deep into the water. It fell out of the boat and when he recovered it, he lost 10 seconds.

Paddon's time was 17 minutes 7 seconds, which constitutes a record for this course.

Baseball Scores

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, Sept. 20.—Baseball:

SATURDAY
National League
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 5.
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 8.
Chicago 8, Philadelphia 2.
Pittsburg 7, Boston 0.
New York 12, St. Louis 2.
American League
New York 16, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 6, Boston 0.
St. Louis 11, Boston 13.
Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 3.
Washington 6, Detroit 4.

SUNDAY
National League
Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 0.
New York 8, St. Louis 2.
American League
Detroit 5, Washington 2.
Chicago 5, New York 2.
Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 0, Boston 10.

MONDAY
National League
Pittsburg 4, Boston 3.
American League
St. Louis 4, Boston 3.
New York 2, Chicago 0.
Detroit 2, Washington 0.

TUESDAY
National League
New York 5, Cincinnati 1.
New York 1, Cincinnati 3.
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburg 5.
Philadelphia 7, Pittsburg 13.
Chicago 8, Boston 3.
Chicago 4, Boston 2.

WEDNESDAY
National League
No games owing to rain.
American League
Washington 3, Cleveland 2.
New York 7, St. Louis 3.
New York 8, St. Louis 7.
Philadelphia 9, Detroit 8.
Chicago 3, Boston 2.

THURSDAY
National League
Cincinnati 5, New York 3.
Cincinnati 5, New York 7.
Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 5.
Brooklyn 4, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburg 5.
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburg 4.
Chicago 4, Boston 3.
Chicago 1, Boston 5.

FRIDAY
National League
New York 2, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 5, Detroit 3.
Washington 9, Cleveland 5.
Chicago 7, Boston 3.

SATURDAY
National League
New York 10, Chicago 4.
Pittsburg 4, Brooklyn 2.
Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 5.
St. Louis 4, Boston 1.

SUNDAY
National League
Detroit 6, New York 5.
Washington 15, St. Louis 9.
Boston 5, Cleveland 3.
*Double-header.

Victor And Vanquished In Olympic Tennis



Helen Wills, the California marvel and national tennis title holder, is shown receiving the congratulations of Mlle. Viasto, of France, whom she defeated in Paris in the Olympic tennis singles for the world's championship.

Motion Pictures Have A Virgin Field In China

(At the request of THE CHINA PRESS Miss Naomi Bailey, of Hollywood, now directing motion pictures in Shanghai, has consented to conduct a Screen Beauty Contest and to contribute a series of special articles on the cinema in China, of which the following is the first.—Ed.)

BY NAOMI BAILEY

Will motion pictures ever be successfully made in China?

That question has been put to me again and again in Shanghai by persons who, having seen the local companies, express genuine wonder at the prospect for a large and flourishing motion picture industry in China.

I answer the question with a decided YES. Not only will pictures be made here so successfully as to compete with pictures made abroad, but the progress which the local directors have already made is really worthy of attention and applause.

Certainly there is much room for improvement. But to compare the pictures now made in Shanghai with those now made in Hollywood is hardly just. Producers here are just emerging from the experimental stage. They have had to experiment with equipment, with weather conditions, with local technical workers and with native actors, but they have succeeded in adapting to local circumstances and are ready now really to move forward. They are perhaps only now where our producers in America were fifteen years ago, and they have much to improve, but their progress will be rapid.

Without question the greatest handicap with which motion picture making is saddled in China is the lack of trained screen actors. The technique of the native theaters is not adaptable to the screen, at least at present, and the actors, though they may

be masters of their art, are not likely candidates for the motion picture stage. Others have until recently had no opportunity to learn the technique of screen acting, and local producers have been faced with the necessity of training the entire cast of each picture before work could begin—a most discouraging and retarding situation. One of these days, however, China will have an abundance of trained and experienced screen actors and this difficulty will be removed.

That the life of China is capable of being filmed with the same interest as life abroad, is obvious. The test of real drama is in its truth. Whether life is portrayed in books, on the stage or by means of the camera, the test of art is in the truth and reality of the portrayal. If pictures in China can be made so fascinatingly real as to portray life as the people see and feel it about them daily, pictures in China will succeed. The greatest successes among the pictures made here thus far have been those which dramatized simple, elemental, emotional every-day experiences realistically. It has been asked whether Chinese manners and customs will lend themselves to the screen, but I see no reason why they should not. Motion picture art does not require any peculiar manners and customs. It requires obedience to certain technical rules which are accepted and are invariable the world over. These rules and practice

(Continued on Page 2)

Good Races On Shanghai Course; Haimovitch And Outsiders Divide Honors

Fair Crowd Attends In Spite Of Rain; Dividends Of \$217 And \$157 Paid; Two Wins For Liou

The Kiangwan International Recreation Club held its 112th Race Meeting yesterday afternoon on the Shanghai Course. About the fourth race it started to rain, but the track was in fair condition and there were some good times made, the best being by Haimovitch on English Money in the Midland Plate race, he covering the mile in 2:05 2-5.

A fair crowd was present. A number of wins and places by outsiders resulted in some good dividends being paid, the biggest being on Orlington, Hughes up, in the Saturday Selling Plate, he coming in third and a dividend being paid of \$217.20. This race was won by Ikoma, McBain up, who produced a dividend of \$157.10. Invincible Dragon, with Encarnacao, won the Stewards Stakes, a dividend being paid of \$117.90.

Haimovitch had an excellent day. He entered in seven of the nine races, winning three, getting second place in one, and finishing third in two more, one win being in very good time. What he failed to get was usually taken by an outsider. J. Liou also had a good day, with two wins and one place out of five entries.

In the opening run, the Novices Race, Davis made an unexpected win on Hot Stuff, beating out Pugglist and Witty-fellow, ridden by Hughes and Brodie respectively, in a close and exciting finish. The second race, the Members Stand Stakes, was another close contest, and Liou made his first win, coming in first on Relationship in 59 2-5 for the half-mile, followed closely by Tobacco. Yih up, and Lincolnshire, with Haimovitch.

The third race, the Saturday Selling Plate, was between Haimovitch and two outsiders. Ikoma, McBain up, made an unexpected win in a field of sixteen ponies, beating out Baby Eyes with Haimovitch by a quarter length, and another outsider, Orlington with Hughes up, by a half length. Ikoma paid a dividend of \$157.10 for win and Orlington one of \$217.20 for place.

Haimovitch made his first win in the fourth, the September Plate, coming in first and beating out Sea-Crest by two lengths for the first place, and Autumn Handicap, but was passed before the bend and finished nowhere, the race being between the Koulan, with Liou up, and Occupation, with O'Brien, Liou making his second win of the day.

The sixth race was again between Haimovitch and outsiders. This was a splendid contest, with Encarnacao on Invincible Dragon. T. U. Yih on Blue Diamond, and Haimovitch on Dye Ken, fighting it out all down the stretch and finishing in the order named, with only a neck difference between them. Invincible Dragon paid a dividend of \$117.90 for win.

Only three ponies entered in the seventh race, the Citizens Plate. Fatsfield led from the start, increased his lead, and finished many lengths ahead. The eighth race was another walk-away, Haimovitch on English Money making rather unexpected

by his second win of the day covering the mile in 2:02 1-5. Smithfield, Hughes up, led most of the way, but English Money overtook and passed him on the home stretch in a very fast finish.

In the ninth, the Moderate Plate, Haimovitch made his third win, on Capella Eyes. Only five ponies entered, and down to the bend they were well bunched. On the home stretch Capella Eyes and Young Grey (McBain up), drew away from the others and raced it out between themselves, Capella Eyes winning by a head.

Summaries:—
The Novices Race, 1 1/4 miles. Mr. Henry Sheng's dun Hot Star, David 150-1. Mr. Hart's grey Pugglist, Hughes 152-2. Mr. J. H. Tam's ches, Witty-fellow, Brodie 163-3. Won by three quarters of a length; half a length. Time—2:42 2-5.

Also ran: Naughty Kid, (Spencer); Lyksborg, (Heinzlering); Golden Pagoda, (Adams); Walker, (Pollock); Beckhampton, (Geller); Pedicab, (Stimpson).
Pari-mutuel: For win, \$50.30; For place, 1st \$11.40; 2nd, \$11.30; 3rd, \$7.50.
Cash sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 162; 2nd, 515; 3rd, 470.
Unplaced: 92, 45, 490, 441, 456 and 188.

2—The Members Stand Stakes, 3/4 mile. Mr. Edward Sheng's ches, Relationship, J. Liou 158-1. Mr. Leach's roan Tobacco, T. N. Yih 152-2. Mr. Lanang's blue dun Lincolnshire, Haimovitch 156-3. Won by half a length; half a length. Time—0:59 2-5.

Also ran: Brackenfield, (Heard); Faithful Fellow, (Quincey); Tango, (McBain); Good Jose, (Heinzlering).
Pari-mutuel: For win, \$16.50; For place, 1st \$7.20; 2nd, \$17.20; 3rd, \$10.20.
Cash sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 261; 2nd, 159; 3rd, 427.
Unplaced: 239, 56, 101, and 581.

3—The Saturday Selling Plate, Seven furlongs. Mr. Meguro's brown Ikoma, McBain 153-1. Mr. Haimovitch's white Baby Eyes, Haimovitch 142-2. Mr. Auto's grey Orlington, Hughes 146-3. Won by three quarters of a length; half a length. Time—1:50 2-5.

Also ran: Fitzroy, (P. C. Wu); Prefecture, (L. F. Soong); Silver Dragon, (Encarnacao); Settlement Day, (K. H. Chun); The Thruster, (Maitland); Rheometer, (Remedios); Vestborg, (Davis); The Hyena, (Quincey); Steam-Meter, (Heinzlering); Zicelle, (O'Brien); Hospitality, (J. Liou); Haggis, (Stimpson); Dinna Ken, (Pollock).

Pari-mutuel: For win, \$157.10; For place, 1st \$49.90; 2nd \$14.90; 3rd \$217.20.

Cash sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 569; 2nd, 137; 3rd, 291.
Unplaced: 638, 39, 56, 524, 278, 661, 571, 21, 637, 109, 129, 423, and 557.

4—The September Plate, Nine furlongs. Mr. Henry Sheng's grey Woodland, Haimovitch 149-1. Messrs. Leo and Zia's bay Sea-Crest, Encarnacao 155-2. Messrs. H. and S. L's bay Coquelicot, J. Liou 155-3. Won by two lengths; four lengths. Time—2:27 4-5.

Also ran: Carlington, (Vida); The Midnight Moon, (L. F. Soong); Aotea Kazoo, (Maitland); Skyrros, (McBain).
Pari-mutuel: For win, \$14.70; For place, 1st \$6.70; 2nd, \$8.60; 3rd, \$8.40.

Cash sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 276; 2nd, 740; 3rd, 710.
Unplaced: 642, 766, 726, and 86.

5—The Autumn Handicap, 1 1/4 miles. Mr. T. T. Chow's grey The Koulan, J. Liou, 150-1. Mr. Perchang's grey Occupation, O'Brien, 152-2. Messrs. Leo and Yue's bay Golden Chrysanthemum, Remedios 145-3. Won by a neck; three lengths. Time—2:43 3-5.

Also ran: Mexican Money, (Haimovitch); Standlight, (Pollock).

BARNEY GOOGLE

By Billy De Beck



(Continued on Page 2)

Every Dragon, (Encarnacao); See-
Cement Day, (K. H. Chun); The
Deputy, (McBain).

Parl-mutuel: For win, \$13.90;
For place, 1st \$7.60; 2nd, \$10.30;
3rd, \$13.40.

Cash sweep: 1st pony ticket No.
784; 2nd, 464; 3rd, 105.

Unplaced: 793, 81, 169, 4, and
798.

6—The Stewards Stakes. Five
furlongs.

Mr. Huang's grey Invincible
Dragon, Encarnacao, 152—1

Mrs. Tih's blue and blue
Diamond, T. U. Yih, 150—2

Mr. Henry Sheng's grey
Dye Ken, Halmovich, 149—3

Won by a neck; a neck. Time
—1:17.

Also ran: Speedy-fellow,
(Quincey); Young Mongol,
(Springfield); The New Moon, (P.
C. Wu); Aroha, (Maitland);

Right Royal, (Heard); Desert
Gold, (Vida); Indiana, (Dallas);

Hopeful Laddie, (Davis); Silver
Pagoda, (Stimpson); Little In-
specter, (Collaco); St. Dunstan's

Day, (K. H. Chun); Kandy Kid,
(Remedios); satisfaction, (Pol-
lock); White Bill, (Brodie).

Parl-mutuel: For win, \$117.90;
For place, 1st \$35.70; 2nd \$24.80;
3rd \$10.00.

Cash sweep: 1st pony ticket No.
863; 2nd, 671; 3rd, 820.

Unplaced: 298, 190, 769, 797,
738, 319, 438, 439, 143, 506, 860,
550, 746, and 778.

7—The Citizens Plate. 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Henry Morris's grey
Patsfield, Heard, 163—1

Mr. Powhatan's chee, The
Deputy, Springfield, 157—2

Meera, Lian Bros. and
Co.'s bay Association, O'Brien, 155—3

Won by many lengths; four
lengths. Time—2:42 2-5.

Parl-mutuel: For win, \$7.50;
For place, 1st \$6.70.

Cash sweep: 1st pony ticket No.
820; 2nd, 643; 3rd, 656.

8—The Midland Plate. 1 mile.

Mr. K. D. Soo's chee, Eng-
lish Money, Halmovich, 155—1

Mr. Henry Morris's bay
Smithfield, Hughes, 157—2

Mr. K. Y. Lo's grey Green
Chrysanthemum, En-
caracao, 157—3

Won by three lengths; three
lengths. Time—2:06 2-5.

Also ran: Sincerity, (J. Liou);
Patsfield, (Stimpson); Trenton,
(Heinrich); Silver Polish,
(Dallas); Statesmanship, (L. F.
Boong); Harry M. (Springfield);
Commanding-fellow, (Maitland);
Empire Down, (Quincey); White
Prince, (Brodie); The Bittern,
(McBain); Topsy Cake, (Vida).

Parl-mutuel: For win, \$35.20;
For place, 1st \$7.50; 2nd, \$16.70;
3rd, \$8.10.

Cash sweep: 1st pony ticket No.
291; 2nd, 158; 3rd, 770.

Unplaced: 642, 714, 891, 62,
20, 995, 959, 376, 330, 142, and
43.

9—The Moderate Plate. 1 1/4 miles.

Meera, Halmovich and
Zimmerman's chee,
Canella Eyes, Halmovich, 161—1

Mr. Juddell's grey Young
Grey, McBain, 155—2

Mr. J. H. Tam's grey
Wild-fellow, Quincey, 161—3

Won by a head; many lengths
Time—3:19 4-5.

Also ran: Governorship, (L. F.
Boong); Beckhampton, (Spring-
field).

Parl-mutuel: For win, \$8.10;
For place, 1st \$6.00; 2nd, \$14.00.

Cash sweep: 1st pony ticket No.
84; 2nd, 445; 3rd, 504.

Unplaced: 564 and 715.

Japanese Minister To Czecho-Slovakia

(Eastern News Agency)
Tokio, September 20.—Mr.
Yoshio Kikuchi, Councillor of an
Embassy in rank, has been ap-
pointed Japanese Minister to
Czecho-Slovakia.

Boxing Notes

(Continued from Page 1)

matter which was left undecided
ten days ago when the two went
eight good rounds to a draw.
Benny showed up better than
some of the wise ones expected in
that fight, and appears to be a
match for Syd, who however has
sometimes shown better form
than he showed that night. If Syd
will show a little more aggressive-
ness we can reach a real decision,
which should really belong to him
if he extends himself. Benny is
coming up well, however, is more
aggressive than Syd, and pro-
phesies as to the result are likely
to turn out bunk. We expect an
excellent fight in any event.
Eight rounds are scheduled.

The main preliminary is an-
other return battle, six rounds
between Frisco Peraito and Fight-
ing Fernan. These boys went the
same distance ten days ago to a
decision for Fernan which was
pretty raw, as Peraito landed
more frequently and in fact out-
boxed the other boy. The only
thing the fighter had to his ad-
vantage was his aggressiveness,
which was successful in inducing
him to keep his right well drawn
back for a prospective knee about
half the fight, while Frisco, who
didn't care to receive the wallop,
simply jabbed him in the face and
moved on. It was an interesting
fight, and now Frisco will have
another chance to show his stuff.

In the curtain-raiser Thursday
Henrie Hertzberg, Bennie's little
brother who weighs in at 95
pounds, will be stacked up
against Kid Xavier. These young-
sters are due for four rounds.
Xavier will be about three pounds
lighter than the other boy.

Three more Filipino boys are
due here next Friday. The chief
one is a lightweight by name of
Andrade, who has an excellent
record which includes a victory
over Voltaire. If we are going to
get a better boy than Voltaire here
it means something. Let's hope
the newcomer lives up to expecta-
tions.

The other two youngsters are
bantams, and are said to be in
Cenion's class as fighters. Folyano
and Alberto are their monikers,
and they will probably be match-
ed with one another before either
of them goes up against the re-
doubtable Rufe.

Donations To S.V.C. Annual Rifle Meet On Increase

The Commandant of the
Shanghai Volunteer Corps ac-
knowledges with thanks the
following donations to the Corps
Annual Rifle Meeting Prize Fund:
Previously acknowledged \$1,235
Sumitomo Bank Ltd. 5
Nippon Yusen Kaisha 10
The Texas Co. 10
Dairen Kisen Kaisha 10
South Manchuria Railway Co. 25
A. R. Burkill & Sons 15
Weeks & Co. Ltd. 10
Kailan Mining Administration 25
Palmer and Turner 10

Total \$1,355

Previously acknowledged Th. 480
Shanghai Electric Con-
struction Co. 25
Maitland & Co. Ltd. 25
Maitland Pearson and Brand 10
Glen Line Eastern
Agencies Ltd. 25

Total Ths. 565

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36 Nanjing Road, Tel. 1222

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Winter Assets insured \$2,000,000.

Motion Pictures Have A Virgin Field In China

(Continued from Page 1)

Even the Chinese will also have
to adopt, but beyond this tech-
nique, nothing, only the natural
life of the nation.

In the art of the motion pic-
ture, locale, racial qualities, na-
tional idiosyncrasies are of no
consequence. The only absolute
and inflexible and unvarying re-
quirement is of technical skill to
portray life truthfully. In this
connection, it is interesting to
note that one of the outstanding
pictures of last year was in the
Aroha with Reginald Kell and
that this year another picture is
being made by the same director
in the South Sea Islands.

From American and European
pictures, local producers face
stern competition at present which
deprives them of a large part of
their market and naturally holds
back their commercial develop-
ment. On the other hand, the
Chinese show a real hunger for
pictures and the screen does pro-
mise to take the place of the old
theater just as it did at home
several years ago. Nearly one
hundred theaters are said now to
be operating in China and the
number is on the increase. This
growing and almost limitless
market is one of the greatest
sources of encouragement to pro-
ducers here and will be their
main aid toward speedy perfec-
tion. A demand for good pictures
has been created by foreign films
and this at once lends aid and
sets a standard of merit for pro-
ducers here.

No difficulty which Chinese pro-
ducers now face, however, will
ever be as great as the lack of
properly trained Chinese actors.
The finest equipment and the best
intentions in the world will be
made useless by one incompetent
person in the cast. With an entire
cast of untrained actors, the out-
look is indeed a gloomy one.

There is only one method of
learning motion picture techni-
que—acting, whether it be be-
fore the camera or in a re-
liable school. The ambitious ones
—those who want to be the Pic-
tords, Glases and Valentinos of
the future in China—will not be
afraid to begin now. AT THE
BOTTOM, and acquire by hard

work that skill and finish which
will make them real artists as the
picture industry in China grows
into its estate.

Over 30 Beat Under 30 In Cricket Match

(Continued from Page 1)

W. Mansel-Smith, did not bat 0
E. G. Barnes, did not bat 0
Extras 3

Total 154

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
S. F. Shroff	6	2	15	0
L. Rawsthorne	10	0	43	0
P. Madar	8	0	35	1
D. W. Leach	13	3	27	4
C. H. Bhoora	5	3	36	3

UNDER 30

	O	M	R	W
A. J. W. Evans, b. Carr	29			
D. C. Burn, run out	7			
J. H. Bhoora, run out	0			
D. W. Leach, c. Barnes, b. Carr	17			
C. H. Bhoora, lb.w. Mansel-Smith	7			
P. Madar, c. b. Carr	1			
E. R. Duckitt, c. Carr, b. Mansel-Smith	0			
T. E. Rawsthorne, b. Carr	15			
G. F. Gardner, not out	17			
S. F. Shroff, b. Mansel-Smith	0			
J. M. Andrew, b. Carr	3			
Extras	9			

Total 107

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
W. Mansel-Smith	13	2	29	3
P. Carr	13	5	51	5
W. C. C. Clifford	4	1	12	0
H. Rogerson	3	1	6	0

Flier Makes 1,300 Miles In 14 Hours

(Reuter's Service)
London, September 20.—A
great flight was made by the Brit-
ish aviator, Mr. Alan Cobham,
from Graydon to Tangier. He ac-
complished the distance of 1,300
miles in 14 hours including a
half-hour stop at Madrid.

(Reuter's Service)
London, September 20.—Squa-
dron-Leader MacLaren arrived
here today.

WERE YOU CALLED OUT?

Of course you were if you can manage to
serve the Community

You are helping to protect others protect
yourself by buying

PAGODA HOSIERY

The finest silk socks on the market to-day

Stocked by all dealers

The Shanghai Stores Co.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS

21 Nanjing Road

Phone C. 867

New Goods Arriving By Every Steamer.

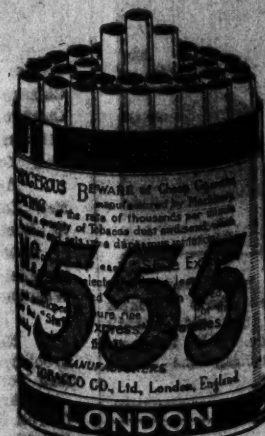
This week's deliveries include:—
Arrow Collars, Latest Shapes;
Krementsz Jewellery for Evening
Wear. A Large Assortment of
New Ties, Batwings, Knitted
Derby, and Open Ended.

The Shanghai Stores Co.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS



THE ANALYST REPORTS:—
that sand and
present in
cigarette
smoke



STATE EXPRESS
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

555

MADE BY HAND—ONE AT A TIME
free from SAND AND DUST

MADE IN LONDON BY ARDATH TOBACCO CO. LTD.

War!

Always makes the investor tremble in
his shoes unless he has been wise and
taken precautions.

Be wise in time and put your savings
in PREMIUM BONDS . . . \$12
a month.

The soundest investment in Shanghai
to-day.

International Savings Society,

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CAPSTAN

...at first, and
...with Harry
...Muriel, the
...Lawthorne and
...has decided to
...the commence-



Why do you always
smoke **"CAPSTAN"**?

Because, — like you
they never fail to
please

Sold
Everywhere



MUTT AND JEFF

Jeff Deals With a Fussy Hired Man

By BUD FISHER



The China Press

報陸大

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1924



OVERFLOWING—From a Painting Designed Especially
for This Page by Walt Van Aersdale

TELLING THE NEWS WITH PICTURES

YOUNG WIFE'S SACRIFICE FOR MOTHERHOOD



PRINCE, famous Spanish dancer, has returned to New York for American engagement. (Int'l Newsreel)



FOR HER NEW-BORN BABY—"I must live for my baby," said Mrs. Marie Franklin, twenty, of New York City, when told, shortly after she became mother, that both feet would have to be amputated because gangrene had developed. But other operations were necessary, and she has had both legs removed, literally by inches, for her baby's sake. She and her husband are in poor circumstances, and do not know where to get artificial limbs or wheel chair. (Int'l Newsreel)



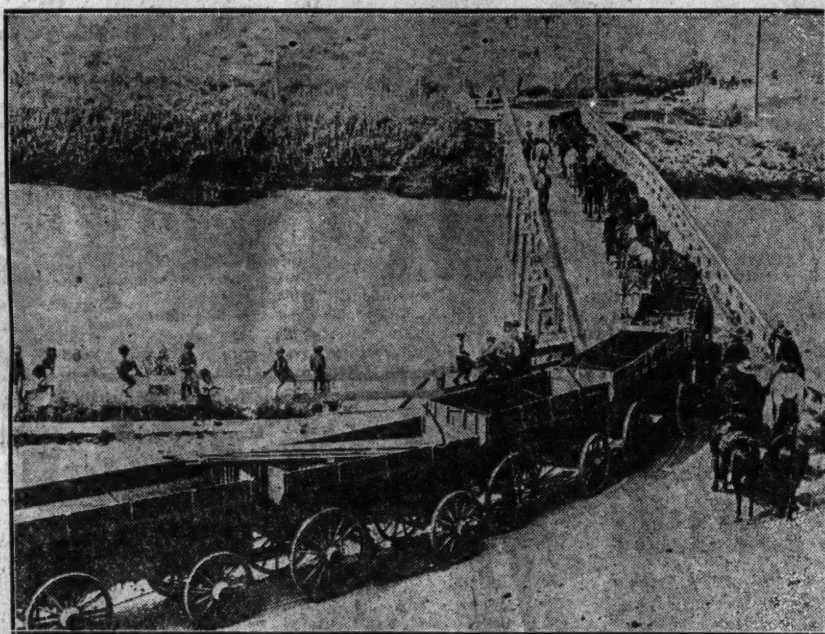
SALVATION ARMY'S NEWEST RECRUIT—Gen. Booth, head of Army, will dedicate his first grandson, Stuart Wyllie Booth, to Army. Photograph was made at General's home in England. (Int'l Newsreel)



SHE HAD "MYSTERY COMPLEX"—Girl found asleep in New York City park and who said she was Kathryn Lane, homeless, has been identified by her father as Elsie Fuhr, runaway. (Int'l Newsreel)



"POPE'S MONEY"—Mrs. Howland Jones, New York society leader and member of Horticultural Society of New York, is shown at International Flower Show examining rarest plant exhibited. It's silver leaves give it name. (Int'l Newsreel)



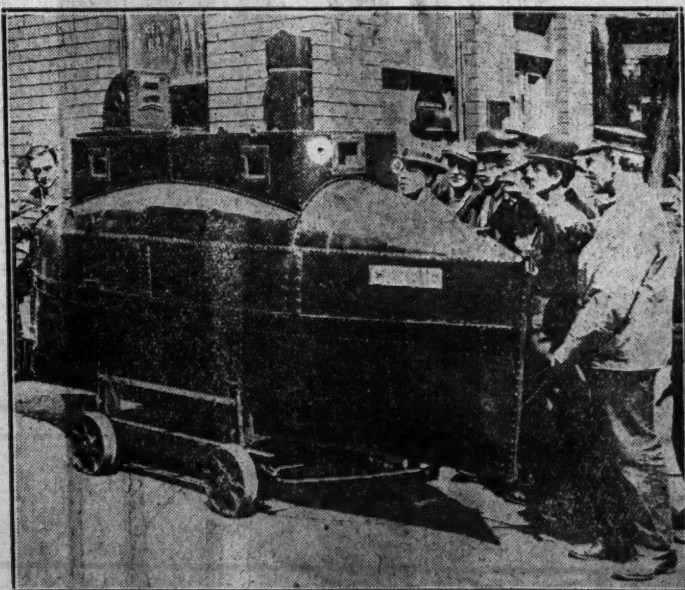
UNUSUAL FEAT OF HORSEMANSHIP—"Slim" Moorehouse driving his 40-horse team across bridge during Calgary, Canada, Stampede. Horses and wagons made letter "S" as they crossed.



UNDER RUM ROW FLAG OF TRUCE—Dr. Royston Foulkes, Australian surgeon on schooner Rask, rum runner in Rum Row, took sick sailor ashore in New York for medical treatment in hospital. Both received courtesies of Coast Guard.



DECORATED LIKE FLOWER GARDEN—This fish, shaped like flounder, was captured in 960 feet of water off Newfoundland banks and taken to Boston. (Int'l Newsreel)



TO BUCK ATLANTIC—How would you like to cross ocean in this? William Oldham, British Engineer, has built this twelve-foot craft, all steel, for that purpose and plans to star for America in August. (Int'l Newsreel)



FEARED RELIGIOUS OUTBREAK—Racial feeling ran high in New York's East Side because Mrs. Dominick Scala, who was born Jewish, but became Roman Catholic, was buried from Church of Most Precious Blood. Hundreds of spectators were at door and police on guard as casket was taken from her home. (Int'l Newsreel)



MACKINTOSH LAW ENFORCED—This bath was compelled to buy one before she was allowed on beach at Atlantic City, N. J. (Int'l Newsreel)



ARRESTED HER ANNOYER—Miss Nellie Pollack, 18, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was praised in court by Magistrate for her pluck in seizing alleged masher on "L" train. (Int'l Newsreel)



BUS LOAD OF JOY—Good old weikin must have cracked as these and 500 other poor children started in buses from Jewish Center in New York City for annual outing at Bear Mountain. (Int'l Newsreel)



"BABY PEGGY," screen star, is shown here out for her morning canter on Dandy Dobbin. (Int'l Newsreel)

NEWS AND NOTES FROM MANY LANDS

China Confronts The Modern World

China Has No Pan-Asiatic Movement, Says Mr. Liang Shih-yi

Mr. Liang Shih-yi, former Premier of the Chinese Republic, who is sometimes referred to as the "God of Wealth," contributes the following thoughtful article to the September issue of Current History (New York):

When an American says "Europe" he means one-fourth of the human race and, incidentally, one-fifth of the earth's surface upon which they dwell, and a fourth of the race that is diverse in ethnic origin, language, manners and religion. When he says "China" he means another fourth of the human race, dwelling upon another fifth of the earth's surface, but of one blood and with a single literature written in a literary language which is common to all. Is it fair, therefore, when you speak of disorder, to look upon Europe as consisting of separate units, but to regard China as a whole? The result of this way of thinking is to count wars and robberies in China not as compared with all Europe but as compared with Germany, France, Russia, or some other smaller area. The inevitable conclusion is that China is the land of ceaseless conflict, whereas in Germany, France, Russia, or any European country, there are only occasional disturbances. To be strictly fair, we should compare populations that are numerically the same—that is, China and all Europe—and then it will be seen that Europe is at least as much given to strife as is China.

The great interest of all nations is peace, but you can no more localise peace than it was possible in 1914 to localise war. The problem of raising the money necessary to put the Dawes report into effect seems to depend upon the question of making the German railroads pay good dividends. This should not prove difficult, and then I believe many Chinese will be ready to subscribe to the loan as soon as it becomes evident that Western funds are available. The Chinese have great confidence in the economic methods of the Western nations, and despite the poverty of the Chinese Government there is money ready for investment by the Chinese people. China's failure to meet certain important international financial obligations in recent years will no doubt give rise to the question why Chinese money should not first make good those failures. The fault, however, does not lie with the Chinese people who have the money with which to participate in the German loan. It is not because China is poor that she cannot pay her international debts. It is because the corrupt Chinese Government, of which the Chinese people are heartily ashamed, has not been able, perhaps not willing, to meet its obligations. This is a fact which the Chinese people deeply resent, but which at present they are unable to alter.

Until France ratifies the Nine-Power Treaty, thus making it possible to call together the international conference which is to abolish our interprovincial tariffs, known as *likin*, and to allow China an additional 2½ percent surtax, the Chinese people are powerless to do anything to restore the confidence which the recent failure of the Government to meet its obligations has so severely shaken. The Chinese people all favor the abolition of *likin*. Those Chinese who have been educated in America have not failed to remark that under America's first Constitution, the Article of Confederation, custom houses separated the States as today they do the provinces of China, breeding, then as now, jealousies and animosities between political groups with a common future depending upon their ability to maintain peace and friendship among themselves. The problem of unifying China will be greatly simplified by the breaking down of customs barriers between the provinces, even as the problem of unifying America was simplified by the provision in the Constitution of 1789 providing for free commerce between the States. Even the Tughans, the military Governors of the provinces, know that the end of *likin* and the additional 2½ percent surtax will lighten the heavy burdens which China bears today, and they, too, wish to see these changes made. They calculate that whereas the present annual revenue from *likin* internal customs is about \$67,000,000 Mex., the increased surtax will produce an extra \$50,000,000 Mex., and that this increase is to be divided among provinces pro-



LIANG SHIH-YI
Former Prime Minister of the Chinese Republic

portionally to their original revenue from *likin*.

DISPUTE WITH FRANCE

The impression prevails that France has failed to ratify the Nine-Power Treaty because of a difference of opinion with China regarding the question whether the remaining amount due upon the Boxer indemnity should be paid in gold or paper francs. It is true that such a difference has arisen, and it is true that China represents the French demand that the balance be paid in gold francs, and for two specific reasons: (1) Gold francs are no longer in circulation in France itself; (2) China is not, like Germany, a nation that has just been defeated in war. The question of the basis of settlement of the Boxer indemnity was old before the Washington Conference assembled, if France had desired to make the settlement of that question a condition of signing the important Nine-Power Treaty, which resulted from the Washington Conference, she should have made that fact known while that treaty was being framed. Such a difference, we feel, cannot fairly be blocking now as a reason for blocking the way to Chinese prosperity, which we believe to be along the road marked out in the Nine-Power Treaty. If the United States can induce France to ratify the Nine-Power Treaty, and see that the American representatives at the conference, which is to meet within three months after that ratification, are men of large ability and large experience, we Chinese feel confident that we can obtain a settlement which will enable us to regain the confidence of America and the other great Western nations which our recent defaults have lost. I myself have worked out a scheme by which, given that advantage, China can meet all her international obligations within twenty-five years, and begin to function financially as her vast natural resources and her enormous man-power entitle her to in the family of nations.

Though the Chinese desire to see reconciliations among their chief leaders, for these help to prevent strife, disorder and brigandage, China's problems cannot be really solved merely by alliances among military commanders. What we need is economic autonomy, economic encouragement and economic assistance in so far as this is a safe investment for our friends. We do not need charity; we only need friends willing to give us a fair chance and to see that no one takes it from us. Astonishing as has been the development of the Far East since the passing of the period of isolation, its development during the next fifty years will be even greater. China is by far the greatest single factor in the Far East, for it possesses markets potentially comparable to France or Italy, hidden away in the vast recesses of the interior, a thousand miles from the nearest railroad, and practically cut off from the great world, and even from Eastern China. The Province of Szechuen, for example, has about 76,000,000 inhabitants, intelligent energetic and extremely thrifty people, whose products will pack the freight trains as soon as

What People Are Saying

BRITAIN'S LABOR GOVERNMENT

"When the Labor Government entered office, there were three main currents of prophecy. They were to prove utterly unfit to govern, they were to drive away capital, and paint the Constitution red, and they were to introduce the millennium at once. All three views have proved hopelessly mistaken. Labor has produced several first-class Ministers, it has produced no 'red' measures, and it has certainly produced no millennium. Indeed, it is singularly like the ministries that have preceded it. We do not find ourselves inquiring:

"Has the white man no country? Is he left in the lurch? And likewise what's come of the Established Church?" All the estates of the realm seem to be much where they were before."—The Star.

"The obvious answer to the question 'Can Labor Govern?' as afforded by the Parliamentary history of the past six months, is 'No'. But it is necessary to add that if either of the other two parties had taken office last January, their inability to govern under the conditions imposed by the composition of the present House of Commons would very likely have been even more marked. There is no party which has any reason to congratulate itself upon its record during the session which is just ending. If the Labor Government has failed, so has the official opposition, and so have the Liberals. And they have all, oddly enough, failed for exactly the same reason—in efficient or unimaginative leadership."—Mr. C. Sharp in the "Evening Standard."

"That the Government goes on is due, not less to its strong will to improve the shining hour than to the manifest unwillingness, joint and separate, of both Unionists and Liberals to precipitate a General Election, for which neither party was ready, and which both preferred to postpone. Occasionally Unionists and Liberals found themselves in the same lobby, but their ways diverged again on leaving, and the united Liberals have shown, for the most part, the cohesion of a mixed faggot of which the band has rotted in the rain."—Daily Telegraph.

"Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, from the formation of the Government, has been immersed in foreign affairs. He regards himself as an ideal diplomatist, and resents any interference with his liberty to do as he pleases on the other side of Downing Street to No. 10. His Cabinet colleagues complain that he tells them nothing of what is going on, merely submitting accomplished facts for them to take it or leave it. This does not lead to smooth working among a body of men less immune than politicians of the older parties from personal jealousies and dislikes. His intermittent attendances in the House of Commons and a certain aloofness towards his supporters have not commanded him to the Socialist rank and file."—The "Morning Post."

"Mr. MacDonald has largely succeeded in restoring confidence to Anglo-French relations; he has brought Germany into negotiation on an equality; he has helped to bring the Reparations question within sight of a genuine solution for the first time; by the Jubaland settlement he has cleared away a cause of friction with Italy and he has followed recognition of the Russian Government by the Treaty signed last week. Labor can claim that it has made a mark already upon the foreign policy of the country. All this stands to Mr. MacDonald's credit as Foreign Minister."—The Observer.

FRENCH VIEWPOINT

"The complete agreement realized in London will be recorded by a document to which my definite signature will be put only after the approval of the French Parliament. A delay of about ten days will be granted between the initialing of the documents and the definite signature. If the initialing is done on August 15, Parliament, being convoked on the 20th, will have until the 25th for discussion of the agreement in the Chamber and Senate. I shall then sign the agreement if I obtain a vote of confidence."—M. Herriot in the "Petit Parisien."

RUSSIAN TREATY

"The Russian Treaty, a disgrace to British diplomacy, for which none but the political chiefs of the British Foreign Office are responsible, is an example of electioneering tactics

FIRST PICTURES OF BRITAIN'S LABOR MINISTRY



FIRST PHOTO OF BRITISH LABOR CABINET. © ELLIOT & FRY.

This is the first posed photograph ever made of the entire Labor Cabinet of Premier Ramsay MacDonald, of Great Britain. It was taken in the garden of the Prime Minister's official residence at No. 10 Downing Street, London. Sitting, front row, left to right, are William Adamson, Secretary for Scotland; Lord Parmoor, Lord President of the Council; Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Viscount Haldane, Lord Chancellor; James Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister; John R. Clynes, Deputy Leader, House of Commons; James Henry Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Home Affairs. In the second row standing, left to right, are Charles Phillips Trevelyan, President of the Board of Education; Stephen Walsh, Secretary of State for War; Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air; Viscount Chelmsford, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Olivier, Secretary of State for India; Noel Buxton, Minister of Agriculture; Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and Thomas Shaw, Minister of Labor. In the rear row, left to right, are Sidney Webb, President of the Board of Trade; John Wheatley, Minister of Health; and F. W. Jewett, First Commissioner of Works.

As It Goes In Nanking Since The War Clouds Began

"China Has To Have More Wars In Order To Make Wars Less Frequent In The Future"

By HAN LIH-WU

(Written Specially for The China Press)

Nanking, September 12.—How many of us think that the present political differences in China can be settled not by resorting to arms?

The Kiangsu-Chekiang war was unavoidable—so are the other civil wars in the near future. Hitherto gentles and social leaders have been desperate in their strife for peace—for temporary and superficial peace—peace that may be maintained for rather harder and more severe struggles. Now, I suppose, they are learning what did their peace plans mean and how did they weigh. For peace, more permanent peace, will not be bought by treaties and conferences. And, good or bad, war is coming and will come.

NANKING AN IMPORTANT PLACE

Turning to the Kiangsu-Chekiang war, the question as to who fired the first shot is a small one and is easy to make out. But the fact that General Chi being the principal figure of the war and that Nanking, as the capital of Kiangsu and the seat of Chi, is an important place and a strategic region is apparent. So it is anticipated that news, old or new, as also gossips and little incidents that have happened in the city, will be of interest to readers.

NANKING PEOPLE MORE SENSITIVE

Ten years ago, Nanking suffered an unprecedented loss from war, the principal warlords in that conflict being Generals Chang Hsun (who died last year) and Ho Han-ming (a now in Peking managing a paper). People's memory is short, but since the impressions were very deep, people here will instantly recall it if they are only slightly stimulated with some similar experience. So with the coming of the present crisis, all the old fears and the old tears are again brought up vividly before the mind, thus creating unnecessary panics by themselves. Some say that people here are more cowardly, but we have to excuse them by saying that they are experienced cowards.

NANKING SINCE AUGUST 20

20th to 23rd Chi and Lu began to quarrel about a month ago, but Nanking witnessed no military movements until August 20. From this day to the 23rd, say some of the shopkeepers, they saw that the armies began to act. Every midnight, there must be some army officers, with several soldiers behind them, driving loaded wagons of rotten biscuits and hard bread to their respective camps. Apparently they were for feeding the soldiers when they were to march to the front. But during the daytime, everything remained normal and was quiet—quiet except for one thing, and that was that the soldiers and army officers were busy in sending their wives and children back to their homes as if Nanking were unsafe. On the 23rd, however, armies began to have some movements during daytime and the sensitive Nankingese also began to feel somewhat uneasy. Rich people in the city commenced their marching out for safer places like Shanghai and Hankow. The export rate on valuable goods and

trunks began to increase very rapidly. On the streets, both day and night, rickshaws, carriages, and motor cars, were all busy in this transportation business. Prosperous, indeed!

24th to 28th This may be called a period of compulsory service, the most pathetic and most interesting period. We will try to describe it under different heads.

A. General Events.—Commencing on the 24th, about 2 p.m., soldiers unveiled the play (to be sure, it was not a play at that time) of seizing coolies, ricksha men, workers, etc. This enhanced the export rate very much and made it almost reach its climax that day. The purpose of soldiers seizing men was, of course, to help their marching, not to carry their bodies but to carry their things—arms, ammunition, etc. Later on, however, they were not only to be local carriers, but were to work for them—dig, ditch, watch railways, etc.—and were to be sent to the front. On the 25th, the seizing became more prevalent and was invested with more enthusiasm. People became more nervous and the middle class men began to march out. With rickshaws all disappeared—rickshaws were either being sent away or were hidden up—and carriages afraid to go out lest they be seized, motor cars took the chance and made a good business out of the situation. In the afternoon, some soldiers began to play upon the lower-middle class. On the 26th and the 27th, the situation became worse, but the play became more interesting, when people with long goods were being seized. It had reached its climax!

B. New Business Started.—Somebody, who, on being seized, devised a means of escaping compulsory service by bribing the soldier with a Yuan Shih-kai (dollar) and incidentally started a business, one dollar was the price for the beginning, but more have to be paid when soldiers were becoming more expert in the business. A certain owner of an exchange shop was said to have given the soldier who seized him—his "temporary master"—\$50 for the tribe. Now the soldier's whip, which he used to whip his "would-be-slaves" was delegated by an open hand, or rather the two were complementary to each other. And for the last few hours, this compulsory service turned completely to a business!

C. Exceptional Cases in the Compulsory Service.—All except in one case where soldiers were not the active voice in bestowing pains, and that one particular case was very interesting. Over in Han Si-men, two young men (employees) who used to know some boxing were one day contemplating the idea of playing a prank upon soldiers. Thus they went to a wild place. Actually, two soldiers came and seized them individually. They went with the soldiers without any signs of complaint, and beyond the expectation of the soldiers, the two men suddenly turned back and presented the soldiers with two hard blows for each. The soldiers fell down; the men added two extra blows on each, and for once they ran for life!

A certain official from the Tsuchun ramen walked on the street one day with ordinary clothes on. Yes, there came a soldier. The soldier ordered him "stop!" and with an open hand, the soldier asked for bribery. The official stopped with astonishment and replied, "What does all your behavior mean?" "Money or else you must follow me," said the soldier. As the official was ready to kick the soldier, another soldier, upon recognizing that the man was an official of some rank, intervened and relieved the situation by scolding the "blind" soldier and told the official that the former was nervous. It's a case where the "all mighty" met a "super-almighty!"

D. Pathetic Side of Compulsory Service.—Near Shou Si-men, and in a small lane, there is a bathing house. Every night there must be several tens of men who take a bath there and for the extra purpose of avoiding seizure, for many soldiers actually enter private houses to find men. One night, some soldiers learned the place of secrecy and went directly into the bathing house. Instantly there was disorder and confusion. At the back of the house lies a deep lake. A big window through which one reaches the lake is on the back wall. Several bathers knew this and, being used to swimming, they hurriedly went to the open window and jumped into the water and escaped. Several others who did not know of the existence of the lake and were not used to swimming followed the "pioneers." They were swallowed by the water, although waveless, and were drowned. Poor wretches!

Two escaped farmers told their stories with tears of both pain and pleasure. They had been sent to the front to dig ditches. They worked three days and nights without any rest. No payment and no provision. All they ate were three bread for 24 hours. Another ricksha man, after working for four days and nights at Quinsan, escaped and walked clear back to Nanking. He slept for two whole days and nights without eating and moving and was hardly conscious.

August 28 to September 3.—Compulsory service was completely abandoned in the afternoon of the 28th. 1,500 coolies were hired by the Chamber of Commerce for military use. They were hired at 50 cents each, or are at least said to be so. Rickshaws appeared and carriages again became active in carrying goods and men of the middle and lower-middle classes out of the city.

On the night of the 29th, Hsia-kwan had an exciting experience because of rumors of looting which seem to be well grounded. On the 30th, the Local Self-Defense Organisation was instituted to meet cases of emergency and to do relief work in case of war. It has its headquarters at the Examination Hall.

On the 31st, all the churches in the city had a meeting to plan for relief work, which is one of the activities of the Self-Defense Organisation. It had its headquarters at the city Y. M. C. A. They decided that they would do their best to protect women and children in time of trouble but will not receive any trunks and baggage.

September 1.—While newspapers state that Tsuchun Chi had gone to Chanchow several

British Labor Ministry Goes Into Recess

Not Unqualified Success, Is Verdict; The Session Reviewed

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, August 8.—The following review of the Labor Government is given by The Times in a special article:

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned for the summer recess yesterday—the House of Commons until October 28, with the proviso that the Speaker may summon it again at an earlier date if necessary; the House of Lords, apparently recognising that the Irish Bill will have to be proceeded with, until September 30. The Labor Government thus obtains its first serious respite after six months of office—six months which have sometimes impressed the public with its moderation but have ended on a remarkable exhibition of confused and dubious policy. History will probably hold that the worst blot on the record so far is the Treaty with the representatives of the Soviet, which is to be signed today, when the recess has already begun.

On Monday, January 21, a motion of "no confidence" in the Conservative Administration was carried by a majority of 72. On the following day Mr. Baldwin tendered his resignation, and by that evening Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had succeeded in forming his Cabinet. Parliament was immediately adjourned for three weeks to enable the Labor Ministers, who with very few exceptions were taking office for the first time, to acquaint themselves with the work of their departments. Mr. MacDonald met the House of Commons as Prime Minister for the first time on February 12, and it is from that point that the work of the first stage of the Session which closed yesterday can properly be reviewed.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DEFEATS

The new Prime Minister made it clear from the first that he recognised the difficulties of his position as the head of a minority Government, and he further made it clear that, in the new circumstances, the old conditions of political warfare would have to be modified. He anticipated defeat, and in this he certainly has not been disappointed—but he announced that the Government would only go out if defeated upon "substantial issues, issues of principle, issues that really matter."

In all, the Government were defeated on ten occasions, once, at least—on the second reading of the Evictions Bill—on a really vital matter, but the Prime Minister had further defined his position by emphasising that the Government would only go out if the responsible leaders of any party would carry a direct vote of "no confidence." The only time during the Session when there was anything like a critical vote which would fall within this definition was on a motion to reduce the salary of the luckless Minister of Labor, Mr. Tom Shaw. When it became known that the Government would regard this issue as one of confidence, the Liberal opposition melted away.

When Mr. MacDonald made it known that he had decided to double the parts of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, many of his friends and opponents alike wondered whether his health could possibly allow him to bear the double burden. His own view was that foreign affairs must occupy so large a part of the time of the new Government that it would be a useless duplication of labor if one of his colleagues were appointed Foreign Secretary and had to report everything that he did to the Prime Minister. Mr. MacDonald has borne practically the whole responsibility of the conduct of foreign affairs on his own shoulders, and one of the main criticisms that one hears of the events of the past six months is that on foreign affairs, at any rate, the Prime Minister has rarely felt it necessary to consult his Cabinet colleagues. An example of this was to be found on Wednesday evening, when the Lord Chancellor did not know that a Russian agreement had been come to, though a statement on the subject had already been made in the House of Commons.

The Prime Minister's health has just stood the strain of the double burden of office, but it is obvious that the existing arrangement cannot continue much longer. Mr. MacDonald, however, can look forward with hope to a successful issue of the Allied Conference which is now sitting in London. One of the first acts of the new Government was to re-convene Russia and to invite the Soviet to send representatives to a Conference in London, for the discussion of outstanding points

of difference between the two countries. The Conference sat for weeks, for the Prime Minister was anxious to obtain some result, at least, from his hurried recognition of the Soviet. For weeks the Conference was in a state of drift, but at the last moment a vague and unsatisfactory treaty is to be signed today.

The King's Speech submitted by the Conservative Government indicated a broad program of legislation which it would be prepared to introduce if it remained in office. In many ways, the Labor Government was content to keep its program for the Session within the limits of that Speech. Awkward questions, from the Labor standpoint, such as the capital levy and pledges given by members of the Government on a variety of subjects during the General Election, including the pensions of ex-ranker officers and the reinstatement of police strikers, were relegated to Committees.

FINANCIAL POLICY

In the main, the Labor Government, in its first term of office, devoted its attention to four broad domestic questions—finance, housing, unemployment, and the state of agriculture. The Prime Minister was well served by Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. William Graham, the Financial Secretary. Their untiring energy and endless enthusiasm for work enabled them to get the Finance Bill through with an ease that many an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer must have envied. From the Labor standpoint, the Budget was undoubtedly attractive. It reduced the taxes on food substantially, it abolished the inhabited house duty and the Corporation Profits Tax, and it took a first step towards the abolition of the entertainment tax.

From a broader standpoint, the Budget was open to many objections. It abolished the McKenna duties at a time when the Government was protesting its desire to help the unemployed; it failed to ratify the Imperial Preference resolutions which had been carried at the Imperial Conference in the previous autumn, and it did little to reduce the heavy burden of taxation on industry. It left Mr. Snowden with no apparent surplus to finance the many schemes of social reform which the Government had expressed its desire to press forward. Mr. Snowden was severely attacked for the omissions in his Budget, but he stood his ground, though on the debate on the Empire preferences, Mr. Baldwin's first resolution was only defeated by a majority of six.

Apart from the Prime Minister himself, the greatest part of the burden has fallen upon one of the most able of his colleagues, Mr. John Wheatley, the Minister of Health. Fate seems to have decreed that Mr. Wheatley should be in the limelight throughout. The first occasion was when he rescinded the order designed to curtail the extravagance of the Poplar Guardians. Mr. Asquith had warned the Government that action of this kind could not be tolerated, and Mr. Wheatley's speech in his own defence was one of the successes of the Session.

Hardly had this trouble died down when there was a fresh blaze, with the production of an Evictions Bill under which it would have been impossible for a landlord to recover the possession of a house if the tenant happened to be unemployed. Mr. Wheatley fought hard for his Bill, but the Prime Minister, obviously uncomfortable, defended it in a speech much below his usual form, and the Bill was rejected on the second reading. Members of all parties, however, agreed that some kind of measure dealing with evictions was necessary, and the House eventually accepted, with various alterations, a Bill which had been introduced by a private Liberal member, Mr. E. D. Simon.

THE HOUSING BILL

Directly Mr. Wheatley took office he sought the help of the employers and the workers in the building industry to help him in trying to find a solution to the problem of housing. The result of the conferences with the building industry was a scheme by which two and a half million houses were to be provided in 15 years. The State providing a subsidy of £9 a year for 40 years for the houses built in the towns and £12 10s. a year for a like period in the agricultural areas. When the Government proposed to send a Bill of this vast magnitude to

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standing committee it was soundly defeated by the other political parties, who insisted that the Committee stage must be dealt with by the whole House.

During the Committee stage a number of amendments were carried against the Government, and the amended Bill has now received the Royal Assent. In view of the fact that the whole position is to be reviewed every three years, and that the Minister of Health has power to stop the scheme if two-thirds of the guaranteed number of houses are not being built, the long-term program on which Mr. Wheatley insisted has virtually disappeared, but it was agreed that the power of revising the scheme must be given, in view of the growing feeling that methods of building houses of material other than brick are likely to be devised in the near future. In the later stages of the Housing Bill Mr. Wheatley hardly lived up to the reputation which he had established in the earlier days of the Session, but he was then obviously tired and exhausted by the manifold activities of the Ministry of Health.

Unemployment has caused the Government much anxiety, and on a few fewer than four occasions the House of Commons has discussed the Minister of Labor's salary. At the General Election the Labor Party announced that they had a positive remedy for unemployment, and when they came into power they were naturally anxious to produce it. Mr. Tom Shaw, in a petulant moment, that he must long since have regretted, exclaimed that he could not produce schemes like rabbits from a hat. At one time it looked as though the Government might be beaten on this issue, but Mr. Asquith finally decided to give the Cabinet another chance to produce the rabbits.

OLD SCHEMES REVIVED
Mr. Snowden, who acts as chairman of the Cabinet Committee on unemployment, has announced the various schemes which the Government are considering favorably. Most of them were in the proposals submitted either by the Coalition Government or by the Conservative Administration, and are hardly likely to provide much work for the unemployed during the coming winter. Probably no other Minister could have achieved better results than Mr. Snowden, but he suffers from the lack of a sense of humor, which would be invaluable to a Minister who seems doomed always to be in a tight corner.

In the King's Speech the last Government announced its intention of summoning a conference of leaders of all parties on the question of agriculture. The Labor Government have not done this, but in order to secure the passage of the Bill guaranteeing a minimum wage for agricultural workers they entered into negotiations with the Conservatives. As a result it was possible to pass the Bill, and the machinery is now to be set up, though the powers of the Central Board will be much less than those originally proposed. Two extremely important questions remain over until the autumn—the passage of the Bill which will enable the Irish Boundary Commission to function, and the Bill which is designed to deal with profiteering in materials required for house building.

Other activities of the House of Commons must be briefly touched on. The development of the Imperial Wireless service has been tackled, the construction of the Singapore naval base has been suspended, the thrift disqualification for old-age pensioners has been modified, the gap in the payment of unemployment insurance has been abolished; the Government, despite the protests of the Liberals, decided to proceed with the building of five new cruisers; the members voted themselves free railway travel between their constituencies and Westminster; the scheme for an Imperial airship service was advanced a stage by the decision that the Air Ministry should build an experimental airship and that another should be built by the Burney Company; and from October 1 the Minister of Transport will have, under the London Traffic Act, powers to deal more effectively with the chaotic state of London traffic.

Times Gay Than Ever At Deauville

Deauville, Aug. 16.—The season is in full blast here, with the heavy gambling on record. To speed up the season the Casino has introduced 10,000 franc chips, nicknamed "poisons," meaning fish from their shape. It is estimated that the use of the big markers increases the speed of the game 30 percent, so much time was lost counting the packets of 1000 franc notes previously.

Julius Maximilian of Philadelphia is a heavy winter at Deauville, and Mrs. Jean Nash is cleaning up at Chemin de Fer. Although there are only three yachts in the harbor there are more than 500 men sporting captain's yachting caps around town.

Gilda Gray is scoring a big hit checking the chimney in the Casino, and Josephine is dragging out their husbands' night when the midnight dancer appears.

What People Are Saying

(Continued from Page 3)

at their lowest and worst, and one for which Great Britain is likely to pay dear. We can only express our surprise that a Prime Minister, in full enjoyment of the kudos arising out of the successful turn which the London Conference had just taken, should have made such a blind plunge into the dirty waters of Soviet deceit for the sake of bringing up so faded and worthless a pearl."—*Daily Telegraph*.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO

The Spanish Directory appear to be in earnest in their endeavor to escape from the Moroccan entanglement and have already handed over to Ransul the entire control of the tribes in the western part of the Spanish zone. Whatever their blunders in domestic affairs, the Directory will have rendered Spain a real service if they can carry through their Moroccan policy, and it is only fair to recognize the courage of the decision which a section of the Officers' Corps is known to disapprove. Meanwhile Marshal Lyautey, the French Resident-General, in repudiating the idea that France has any ulterior views on the Spanish Zone, has taken the occasion to express his regret at the Directory's decision. Indeed, he regrets that Spain is unable to occupy the whole zone effectively, and undertake concerted operations against the tribes with the French troops."—*The Nation*.

AIR PLAYERS

The report goes round that Mr. Henry Ford has determined to give mankind wings. If this miracle were attributed to a man of less achievement, we should be a little perturbed. But Mr. Ford has already equipped so large a fraction of humanity with the mobility of the motor-car that we hear of him displaying an interest in aeroplanes with fear and trembling. They say that, having gone thoroughly into the problems of flight and the methods by which the modern aeroplane deals with them, and the possibilities of improvement, Mr. Ford has come to the conclusion that the hour has struck for every man to have his own aeroplane. This alarming state of things he proposes to establish by his own efforts. The aero engine, so the reports declare, has now, in his own opinion, reached the stage of development at which the system of mass production can be applied."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"There is something almost tragic in the news that Squadron Leader MacLaren, Flying Officer Plenderleith, and Sergeant Andrews have been compelled to give up their attempted flight round the world. It seems only the other day that we announced the completion of the first half of the long and adventurous journey on which they set out at the end of March. From the very start they have had to put up with a persistent run of bad luck, and now, on the top of all the previous misadventures which they have so cheerfully surmounted, comes a fresh and, unhappily, final blow. This time there can be no going forward. The pluck that carried them through their most serious troubles in Europe and Asia—off the French coast at Havre, in Corfu, in the desert of Sind, in the sea near Akysb, and in the passage of the mountains between Bangkok and Hong-kong—is of no further avail. They have been beaten by the fog, which at the outset they foresaw would prove the chief obstacle to their success."—*The Times*.

"What is claimed to be an almost certain means of preventing accidents of the kind that befell the cross-Channel steamer 'New-haven', which went ashore near dippe last week, is set forth in an article in *Le Journal* by M. Raymond Lestonnat, a French naval specialist. M. Lestonnat holds that if a series of 'guide-cables', of the type invented by M. Loth, were laid on the sea bottom below each of the cross-Channel routes, and the steamers fitted with the necessary apparatus for keeping in touch with these cables, the ships would be able to find their way safely across in the thickest fog."—*Paris correspondent in the 'Morning Post'*.

Authoritative

Eye Examinations at the O.I.C. 49, Nanking Rd.

As It Goes In Nanking

(Continued from Page 3)

days ago, he was all the while in the city all the evening of this day. The special train that carried Tsching Chi to Chongchow killed a conscripted coolie at Shen Tse-men. This coolie, due to overwork, fell asleep on the railway and was excused for ever by the railroad. Governor Hsu had a restless night this day because an official telegram came from Soochow saying that a soundless aeroplane would fly to Nanking at night.

September 2.—Governor Han announced that the Government schools in the province would have to open two months later, at least for lack of funds. Perhaps the word "lack" is not quite accurate, as it ought to make clear that tens of thousands of young men will have to waste their time for nothing. The Headquarters of the Kiangsu Popular Education Movement are also closed because of the same.

Sept. 3.—A No. 1 aeroplane was accidentally burnt at Siao-yi at 2 p.m. about 2 p.m. The plane crashed down. The skeleton is still lying on the ground.

Fighting began this day and we have to make another beginning later on.

BUSINESS GOING DOWN; GREAT INCREASE IN MARRIAGE RATE
Since the 20th and up to the present, the most observable phenomenon is the restlessness of the public mind. Everybody seems to be nervous and excited. This means a great deal, to be sure. It affects all sorts of things—economic, social, political, and moral. But this effect is most marked in the business world. Little business is carried on with most of the stores half-closed and fifty percent empty. But concurrently there is an interesting phenomenon occurring which is rather widespread in the city, and that is that the marriage rate is increasing very rapidly. Families have all sought to send their elder daughters away and to have them married. The police census for these ten days reached the number of 1,700 and plus. Cupid is also busy!

HOW DO PEOPLE HERE THINK
Everybody hates war, but war is inevitable at present. China has to have more wars in order to make war less frequent in the future. The Chekiang-Kiangsu war ought to have happened long before, but it did not. It would have been less severe and more limited had it happened earlier. It happens only now!

War is awful, yes. War involves pain, yes. But can you suspend it and avoid its coming? Several days ago, many dead soldiers were being brought back to Nanking for burial. One soldier was not dead until he was taken out from the train for some time. He looked around and suddenly saw his old mother who hurried to the spot to see her beloved. He was dead then; his

mother looked at the dead body with her soul almost dead. She was ordered not to weep. This being the custom in the armies. Everybody there, looking at the dead and the living, was deeply struck by the sight. It was pathetic. But you don't have to be too emotional, for it is only a little incident. As a gentleman who was there remarked: "Well, the big generals are not aware of all these and are not stimulated by such. Indeed, they don't have to, for war means misery and pain, and pain and misery is normal in war time." So it we are compelled at all to accept warfare, it's only our duty to make it more decisive and more clear-cut—in a word, to make it mean something. For the real trouble in China is not that there are too many wars; it is the aimlessness of the wars that make the situation worse. We do not need sentimentalists nor licensed peace-keepers. But we do want men with principles, men who really stand for something. Compromise is not a good word. We want to be straight and strict. If we have to fight, all right, let us fight. And that is the only way to be right.

But it remains to be seen whether or not this war can really bring us anywhere.

Paris Affects Smart Felt Hats Now

Paris, Aug. 3.—The present trend of Paris millinery is decidedly towards felt, usually uncut and invariably untrimmed. The classic model of the moment was designed by Rebox and has about ten variations. The distinctive feature of these hats is that the brim is sewed to the crown, overlapping the crown on the outside at about an inch and a half from the head size. The two ends of the piece of felt, which form the brim, are drawn one over the other and cut into wing-like points, which protrude from both sides and are shaped in a manner most becoming to the wearer. Sometimes these points are knotted, but, however treated, they are always placed at the back or right side back. Black felt, gray felt, beige, light blue and even pale pink are used in the make-up of these extremely chic small hats.

Another variation is the small felt hat, shown by Rose Descat, with crown indented in circular form similar to men's headgear, giving the new square outline. The brim is narrow and rolling with the exception of the right side which shows a slight droop. The hat is very simply trimmed with black grosgrain ribbon. This model is shown in white felt for Deauville and in black and brown for wear in Paris.

Flannel Is Favored For Sports Wear

New York, July 25.—The fabric which is emphasized over all others in the current collections of competitive sports clothes is flannel. Whether for two-piece suit, coat or frock, no other material is employed so frequently nor in anything like such a complete range of colorings. There are brilliant canary yellows, all shades of red and rose, blues in abundance, greens in both bold and subdued shades and many striking combinations of black and white.

Pre-eminent among the flannel sports styles is the sleeveless coat with wrap-around skirt, a concession to the season's expressed preference for shirt sleeves. One of the most attractive models in this mode is a suit of fine white French flannel, bound with narrow black silk grosgrain ribbon at the armholes and coat edges and at the edges of the smart pockets which appear in pairs at either side. A white tailored blouse of English broadcloth with soft turn-down collar and black tie monogrammed in white is a perfect complement to the suit which boasts long, loose lines in both the three-quarter coat and skirt.

A close rival to this is the flannel coat dress, also sleeveless, and with a surprise closing which fastens with a ribbon tie at the hipline at the left side. Developed in that delicate gray-blue known as poudre, and bound with cream white ribbon round the neckline and armholes, this is a most delectable costume for the young girl with slim figure and fresh complexion.

There are also flannel suits modeled after the tailored styles that appeared earlier in the season; for instance, an apricot colored suit has a notched collar, a belt adjusted not so far from the normal waistline and big patch pockets. Just over the pockets and fastening them to the belt are sections of pleated material that

offer the only note of trimming suits feature the wrap-around the waistline and ending at the coat's edge. The accompanying blouse is a garigonne and the small sports hat. Even more green, without a collar but with suit, which requires the delicate poverie is another apricot suit, its long, smooth neckline, hemstitched ruffles of the pale with mannish coat bound in silk ending in a row of buttons with tan voile blouse properly to finish braid of the same color. Both corresponding loops beginning at the neckline.

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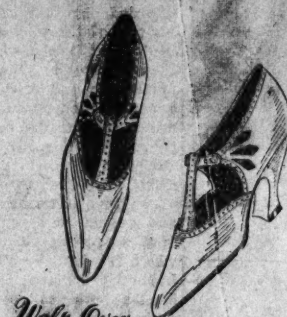
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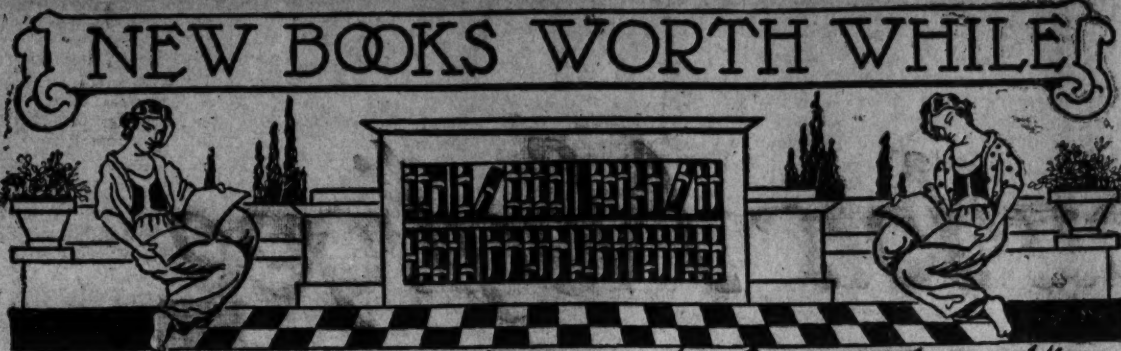
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BEST SELLERS OF THE WEEK IN SHANGHAI BOOK STORES

Fiction

The Savage, by Mikhail Artzybasheff.
Interpreter's House, by Struthers Burt.
Moll Flanders, by Daniel Defoe.
The Home Maker, by Dorothy Canfield.
Told by an Idiot, by Rose Macaulay.

Non-Fiction

Chinese Junks, by Ivan A. Donnelly.
The Forest, by John Galsworthy.
The Common Sense of Music, by Sigmund Spaeth.
Evolution, by Vernon Kellogg.
Willard Straight, by Herbert Croly.

One of the most striking and delightful literary creations of the year has just arrived in Shanghai—THE SAVAGE—a new novel by Mikhail Artzybasheff, illustrious survivor of that famous group of Russian artists which flourished in pre-Revolution and pre-Bolshevist days.

THE SAVAGE challenges comparison, for it is unlike most of the books that have been written, even those of the author himself. It has a distinctly new and eminent literary artistic flavor. Its nearest counterpart is not a book at all but a painting—one of the masterful, commanding paintings of George Inness. It is a perfect Inness picture done into prose.

The likeness to an Inness landscape is inescapable—almost exact in every particular. Here are the bold Inness outlines of earth and sky, the vivid splashes of color and the indistinct, impressionistic human figures. Here, too, is the familiar heaviness, and murkiness, the atmosphere of imminent storm and impending disaster, the sweep of tremendous, primitive and elemental, overwhelming natural forces.

The fibre of the piece is distinctively Russian; the rugged natural and social background, the ignorant viciousness of peasant characters, the unexpected emotional twists in the action, but there is an almost Shakespearean universality about the story. It is the story of life wherever it is lived—a story that has the mark of mankind upon it and will be one of the remembered and reprinted classics of the generation.

The book is an accomplished piece of literary art and is a decided and pleasant relief from the commonplace novels which every season crowd upon one's attention.

The autumn list of the firm of Knopf, New York, distinguished for exceptional and artistic books, includes, among many others, the following titles, all of which have now reached Shanghai: RALPH HERNE by W. H. Hudson, THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE by J. Anker Larsen, CAPTAINS ALL by Albert Richard Wetjen, COUNTRY PEOPLE by Ruth Suckow, THE TATTOOED COUNTESS by Carl Van Vechten, WOMEN AND WIVES by Harvey Ferguson, ORDEAL by Dale Collins, PLUTARCH LIED, by Jean de Pierrefeu.

IN A SHANTUNG GARDEN by Louise Jordan Miln is offered by Frederick W. Stokes Company as a probable best seller in America this season. It promises also to be popular in the Orient, but not for the same reasons. America is inclined to accept everything from or about China at its face value. In America this somewhat extravagant tale with its thrilling delivery of Confucius' tomb from destruction by dynamite and its impassioned love of an American youth for a demure Shantung maiden will have a certain and probably very great appeal. But China Hands will be critical. They will be annoyed as with most of the writers of Oriental tales, because the book is not "authentic." The book is likely, therefore, to distinguish itself in China as the most debated of the season. The theme is unique, however, and if the story is not taken too seriously, but as a piece of light and irresponsible entertainment, it is certain to be enjoyed.

The first important shipment of autumn books just arrived, includes: MARK ONLY by T. F. Powys, THE SINGING SEASON by Isabel Patterson, THE BETROTHED by Alessandro Man-

zoni, SOUTHERN BAROQUE ART by Sacheverell Sitwell, BALISAND by Joseph Hergesheimer, IN A SHANTUNG GARDEN by Louise Jordan Miln, GALAPAGOS by William Beebe and PEARLS AND SAVAGES by Captain Frank Hurley.

MESSIER MARCO POLO, that charming poetic romance of the great traveller and the daughter of Kublai Khan, now appears in its tenth edition. Shanghai has taken its quota of each edition and it is not unlikely that the book will again appear on the list of best-sellers.

A new HISTORY OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE has been written by Edward Macln Hulm, Associate Professor of History of Leland Stanford University. The book is an exhaustive study of the history of the British nation from its earliest days down to the immediate present. It is very simply written, is annotated and generously documented and affords not only a text but a book worth the attention of readers who are out of school and who have not been fortunate enough to listen to the Halm lectures. Century is the publisher.

Another book on the Oriental theme arrives in THE RIDDLE OF THE AMBER SHIP by Mary E. and Thomas W. Hanschew (Doubleday). The story is laid in England, where Ching Loo, son of one of China's wealthy Tschung, goes to enrol at Oxford. A scandalous opium transaction has been unearthed by Scotland Yard, however, Ching is suspected, he collides with Hamilton Cleek, the familiar detective figure, and there begins a mystery plot which is worth sitting up nights to read.

The emergence of more and more books of criticism on the American literary scene is one of the most encouraging of happenings, for it indicates a maturing literary taste essential to the fostering of the art. H. L. Mencken has, of course, tilted with the windmills of entrenched opinion and tradition in America long enough to have established the reputation he enjoys of foremost critic. Now come Carl Van Vechten, Stuart Sherman and a number of others to challenge both American opinion and Mr. Mencken's opinions on the facts and probabilities of literary activity. Among the newest of the newcomers is Edwin Muir, who has just offered a very happy and welcome book of critical essays in LATITUDES, published by Huebsch, New York. It is the men who create books and the phases of progress these men represent rather than books themselves, which interest Mr. Muir, and he analyses Huebsch, New York. It is the men who create books and the phases of progress these men represent rather than books themselves, which interest Mr. Muir, and he analyses Huebsch, New York. It is the men who create books and the phases of progress these men represent rather than books themselves, which interest Mr. Muir, and he analyses Huebsch, New York.

From Spain comes word of a great ovation which is to be tendered the woman-novelist Concha Espina, who is now known to American readers through two

novels published this year THE RED BEACON and MARIFLOR. Her natal city in Spain, Santander, is to hold a celebration, in her honor—a tribute to the much-loved author whose fine art has won a world-wide audience. A park is to be inaugurated and named the Concha Espina Park, and a marble bust and fountain, by the greatest living Spanish sculptor, Victorio Macho, are to be unveiled with unique and striking ceremonies, in which the entire city, from the municipal officers to the humblest citizens, and the fishermen along the coast, will participate. In addition a library is to be established in honor of her work.

Horace B. Liveright, head of the publishing house of Boni and Liveright, makes a new and significant departure in book publishing by organizing and heading a theatrical concern which will produce plays of extraordinary dramatic value. Authors and playwrights have evinced their interest in this method of indirectly connecting publishing and producing. The first play will be a comedy by Edwin Justus Mayer (who wrote A PREFACE TO LIFE, Boni and Liveright) promised this October.

"Time is fleeting, but Art is long," to reverse the famous quotation from Longfellow and true artistic achievement can well afford to ignore the judgment of its own generation. Thus we muse on witnessing the tardy ascription of great poetic genius to Emily Dickinson by the critics of our own day—almost forty years after the death of that strange recluse, who had refused to allow the publication of her poems during her lifetime. In this belated recognition her work shares the experience of Hermann Melville's "Moby Dick" and his other great stories of the sea. THE COMPLETE POEMS OF EMILY DICKINSON, the first one-volume edition of all her poetry, just published by Little, Brown and Company, reveals her as a poet so exquisite in thought and expression that the wonder is that it should have been left to the critics of today to hail her poetry as "the finest written by a woman in the English language."

THE ALPS, THE DANUBE AND THE NEAR EAST is the title of the new volume of Carpentier's World Travels which Doubleday, Page and Company have just published. This will be the eleventh volume of Mr. Carpentier's travel series which will, when completed, cover the world. Geneva, the world's peace capital with its monuments and palaces and mountain lakes dotted with red lakelets, is the beginning of the journey. Venice, with its "church of gold," Prague, the city of a hundred towers and Czech-American bank clerks, Bohemia with its yellow stucco villages under red tile roofs. Budapest, the Minneapolis of the Danube, and Sofia where Boris, the democratic Czar of the Bulgars, pilots steam boats and runs locomotives; are some of the points of interest in this volume. The Bulgarians, Mr. Carpentier found, are thrifty land holders who make every sacrifice to give their children education, but they have been oppressed by the Turks for so many centuries that they always take a gloomy view of the future. Their attitude reminds one of the old hymn:

"A little more trouble, a few more tears,
A few more sighs and a few more tears.
We are almost home—"
C. B. Falls, who last year made a woodcut animal book of A. B. C.'s so masterly in design that it was regarded as one of the most valuable of the year's decorative books, has made the illustrations for a new edition of MOTHER GOOSE, not in woodcuts this time but in fourcolor Ben Day. He has also designed the binding and jacket and will personally supervise the printing as he did with the A. B. C. book. Since he ranks as one of America's best color printers, the book promises to be of keenest interest.

From IRON MEN AND WOODEN SHIPS, one of the new Doubleday books, by Frank Shay, is taken this cheerful "long-drag chantey":
Oh, haul bulley, yoe,
Cheerly men.
Oh, long and strong, yoe O,
Cheerly men.
Oh, yoe, and with a will,
Cheerly men.
Cheerly cheerly, cheerly O!

Oh, haul and split the block,
Cheerly men.
Oh, haul and split the block,
Cheerly men.

Young Lovelles, sweat her up,
Cheerly men.
Cheerly cheerly, cheerly O!

When The Blind Boy made its appearance last year, American critics generally recognized what they thought to be at last the great American novel of the soil. Shanghaiers delighted in it. But in THE TATTOOED COUNTESS, Carl Van Vechten has far outdistanced his other story. It is an accurate, original, critical picture of American provincial life of a generation ago and is as amusing as anything the author has written.

People who still complain that they cannot understand Whitman's rhythm would have no difficulty if it were printed as though there were line-ends in it for them to neglect," says John Erskine in "A Note on Whitman's Prosody" in the July issue of Studies in Philology. "The verse would then look like what they are accustomed to, and by misreading it they would produce the effect he had in mind. I have sometimes wondered whether his fame might grow among the still unconverted if we could get out an edition arranged somewhat like this:

On the beach, at night
Stands a child with her father,
watching the east,
The autumn sky. Up through the
darkness, while ravening
clouds, the barred clouds, in black
masses
Spreading, lower, sullen and fast,
athwart
And down the sky, amid a trans-
parent clear
Belt of ether, yet left in the east,
Accends, large and calm, the lord
star Jupiter.
And high at hand, only a little
above,
Scim the delicate brothers, the
Pleiades.

THE NEW CANDIDE—By John Cournos. Boni and Liveright. John Cournos has shifted his mode of writing and has entered the field of satiric romance. Having realized a unique trilogy that presented the travail and pregnant beauty of life in the capitals of our Western civilization, Cournos has turned to pastures new. He has abandoned what might be termed the modern grand manner to assume a swifter moving mode. He has accepted the methods of tolerant skeptics of old—of Cervantes, Swift, Sterne, Anielus—who used the classical epic for structure. Like so many of the great books of the past, this new story of "The New Candide" is a journey. Though Cournos may be traveling light in this new venture—at a much swifter-moving pace—still there is no change in scope; he is still a writer dealing with the whole of life. "The New Candide" is a colossal skit.

Voltaire turned bitter scorn upon the facile optimism of the eighteenth century. His hard, brilliant reason ridiculed Leibnitz, with his sunshine thought that "all is for the best in this best of all possible worlds." Out of such stuff Voltaire created his character, Pangloss, the philosopher of "Candide," to whom he gave this happy method of reasoning with highly satirical results.

John Cournos would reflect modern life in the same sharp perspective as did Voltaire that of the eighteenth century in "Candide," but Cournos does not arrogate to himself the superiority that Voltaire assumed. His attitude is not that of fixed ideas, but aware that of the genial humorist, rather than amused by the guile of life. But his depth of conception to Voltaire is considerable. For though the machinery of the satirical novel hardly originated with Voltaire, Mr. Cournos's new novel took root and pattern from "Candide." This he admits. In a brief prologue he allows the shades of Candide, Cuneo and Pangloss to speak:

Candide—The impudence of that chap Cournos to raise us from our

graves! I call it hard lines, too! Cuneo—If I do hope the author of this will be kinder to Georgina than Voltaire was to Cuneo.

Pangloss—Well, it is no good complaining, even though he has made me a bootlegger. We are here again under new names, and like it or no, we have to go through with it in this best possible of all worlds!

So again Candide takes to the open road. In this new incarnation Candide is Peter Pock Jr., the son of a Chicago pork baron. His tutor, Rufus Gabbe, Ph. D., of Bah-bah University, is a follower of the great Pangloss, the founder of practical thought to meet any occasion. Georgina is Cuneo, the evasive woman, who brought such trials and suffering to Candide, and who once more leads Peter Pock Jr. a merry chase over considerable portions of the world at large. The symbolism is not without potent suggestion.

Peter, having concluded his studies at Bah-bah University, sets forth to adventure in a wider world, with his thoroughly standardised education. After a life of protected interest, he is exposed to life in the raw. Immediately the well-ordered existence that he was taught to believe in is assailed by the contradictions of life. But even before there is a rift in the perfection of Bah-bahism, Peter loves Georgina, a pure co-ed Bah-bah product. Peter "was enough of a lover to overlook the fact of her being a butcher's daughter." Peter's father? was a practical man—and he did not; and so Peter, the son of a pork baron, could not possibly marry Georgina. Such is his first rough meeting with the inequality of the world. A meeting at once so tender and so tough. So Peter is banished to Europe, with Gabbe to guide and instruct him, and to purge him of his infection for the bourgeois.

At this point Peter begins to develop. In the course of his wanderings there is a distinct progression of character. In spite of his thorough Bah-bah education he actually begins to think for himself. He questions the very foundations of Bah-bahism. Like the well-known Mr. Potter, he doubts the valid return upon such wise remarks as "Be good and you will always be happy." But Paris stimulates him. Like Joseph Andrews, he is tempted by a Lady Booby. Unlike Joseph, he yields to the adventure. It opens a new vista entirely obscured by previous concepts. Then the late war opens with the decline of the Summer season. It hurried the reactions of his newly crystallising thought. With the war came suffering, disillusionment, and his longing for Georgina, in this critical hour. But she was no longer the pure Bah-bah Georgina, for the world had touched her in passing, and left her the eternal feminine. Furthermore, this meeting in the midst of a titanic conflict, when Peter served in the Foreign Legion, was but a momentary pause, for both were to wander far from each other before they met again. Upon each other, though, the personality of the other had left an attraction of undying affection. They were lovers throughout the world.

A popular malady—shell shock—brought Peter back to the American scene. The awful horror of wartime life drove him to revolt from the accepted order; he would disillusion a hysterical mob. About him falls the mantle of Don Quixote's glamorous idealism, as he breathes the mob fanaticisms of that day. A satiric humor depicts his desperate adventure. Gabbe warns him—to no avail. These pages are a catalogue—shot through with a piercing, precise wit of the easy panaceas, occult thought, absurd idealism, which was rampant in the heydays of the antics of Creel, Palmer and Burleson, when the passion of mob-thought was at its highest and the Bill of Rights in total eclipse. Yet in these pages Peter emerges, a frustrated but real character for all the silliness of wit. For all the melodramatic invention of plot there is in him a definite sense of a living character. Such has been the progression of development that Peter is a character of more vitality than evidence in "Candide."

In the inventive action of the plot there is an inherent humor. Wrigley's Gum
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Irish Minister Is At Bottom Of List

Washington, Aug. 16.—The new Minister of the Irish Free State will take rank in Washington at the foot of the diplomatic list, it is stated. This means that in social functions and other occasions where there is a definite order of procedure among the foreign diplomats, the Irish representatives will have to follow others whose countries are relatively less important.

It is understood that this question of procedure may figure somewhat in connection with discussions of the desirability of giving Canada direct representation in Washington. As matters now stand Canada is represented through the British Ambassador who ranks high on the list. A Canadian Minister, however, presumably would have to take his place below the Irish Minister.

Fake Company Aims At Immigration Law

Rome, Aug. 16.—"Join our opera company and beat the American immigration laws," has been the secret advertising slogan of a group of ingenious emigration agents whose activities have just been exposed by the Neapolitan police.

The swindlers formed a regular opera company with the assistance of several bona fide Italian artists. The program and itinerary featured a tour of North and South America. The company was to call itself the Nuova Italia.

A section of the Naples police detailed to watch clandestine emigration traffic became suspicious because of the great size of the company, which contained elements strangely extraneous to operatic activities. It was discovered that numerous peasants and workmen had been enrolled in the company in payment of from \$250 to \$500.

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Chiffon Negligee
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Simple Silk
Negligee
Enhanced by
Skillful
Tailoring.

Ankle-Length Robe Trimmed
With Tinted Marabou
and
With Puff Sleeves.

Robe of
Quilted Silk
for Travel.

Trousseau
Negligee of Lace
and Batiste.

Made by Styles Service

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IN PARIS one calls them boudoir robes. And negligees are worthy of so luxurious a label when they are adorned with fragile flues of vividly colorful ostrich, such as decorate the chiffon model illustrated on this page.

Two bright colors (choose the most becoming shades) are combined to fashion this exotic negligee for the hours of repose. French blue, lined with apricot, makes a bewitching scheme.

Flame and yellow, black and white, or any of the pastel tints are also lovely when used for this filmy affair.

You will note that a foundation gown of sheer silk is draped with the transparent chiffon, a wide, full cape of the fabric swinging gracefully from a low yoke at the back.

Huge squares of the chiffon serve as sleeves, while three tiers, which are draped into points at the back, are embellished with pompons of ostrich.

Another negligee which is quite as fascinating in color scheme, if a little more conservative in line, shows long sleeves and marabou trimming.

Unlike the flowing sleeves of the Mandarin jacket, this garment has full cuffs shirred into bands of marabou at the wrists.

When sheer batiste is combined with fine lace, another type of negligee comes into being. Here the combination achieves one of the most beautiful boudoir robes of the season.

A little lace peasant cap completes the informal costume, offering an ideal addition to the trousseau.

Tailored skill is displayed in the negligee which has only featherbone stitching as its finish. An unusual and becoming

line is afforded at the shoulder by making the seams run diagonally down the front and back.

For the dainty girl who travels, the quilted silk robe will be found quite the thing for sleeping-car wear. Since its lines are essentially simple, it depends upon the lustrous quilting of the surface for its appeal.

China Confronts The Modern World

(Continued from Page 3)

capital gains confidence enough to provide railways. Every one of the twenty-two provinces, not to mention the vast area comprising the five "Isul Yu," all of which we claim as Chinese, in spite of the fact that we are not at present able to control them, all offers similar chances of development. The Chinese, who, even in the most remote regions, do not need to be educated in the use of the products of modern industry, would make excellent customers tomorrow if their economic resources should suddenly be developed so as to give them adequate purchasing power. This will come slowly with the rise of modern industry and mass production.

INDUSTRIAL CHANGES

The Chinese industrial system has hitherto been made up of small family enterprises, the members of each family working together as a unit in their own factory. This system satisfied the needs of China to a certain extent so long as lack of transportation facilities limited the market to the neighborhood and so long as the cost of living remained very low. I myself encouraged these small enterprises while those conditions still existed. But they have passed in many places and are passing rapidly in others, thus making modern factories necessary. These are coming with astonishing rapidity, as capital is wise enough to see the possibilities offered by a combination of cheap labor, which is both intelligent and faithful, a wealth of raw material, and an increase in the number of native leaders of industry trained in the schools of the West and in the scientific institutions that have been established in China itself. Modern factories will spring up even more rapidly as order takes the place of confusion and captains of industry develop from the inexperienced. I have long advocated the closest cooperation between Western science, Western economic efficiency and the industrial classes of China. Such a combination would be productive only of good to Chinese and American alike. Few Americans realize the possibilities of mutual advantage which such an alliance offers in China even under present conditions. With the advantages already made there has come a new spirit of hope among the Chinese laborers. In China we have practically no labor question, as that term is understood in the West. But we have laborers in abundance, and they are quick to learn, eager to serve, and as yet little disposed to have recourse to what is called sabotage.

It is often asked, What is wrong with China? Why are there so many robbers? Why has the republic not yet demonstrated its right to be classed with the stable, orderly and powerful nations? In proportion to numbers, it is questionable whether there are so many more robbers in China than in other equally extensive areas of the earth's surface. An honest man or an honest woman is about as safe in China as elsewhere. As to the other questions, Americans can get a fairly good idea of "What is wrong with China?" by reading the history of their own first twelve or fifteen years of independence, when State was arrayed against State, and all were more or less contemptuous of the Continental Government, which, because of excessive localism, was unable either to direct the affairs of the States or to manage affairs which belong of right to every central government. During those years Europe looked with scorn upon America's feeble attempts to maintain even the semblance of dignity, and predicted confidently that "the great experiment" would not outlast the generation which had dared to enter upon it. Think of these troubles, and then remember that America's problem concerned only a couple of millions of souls, occupying the comparatively small area of thirteen States. China has dared to attempt the same experiment with

one-quarter of the human race in an area larger than Europe.

PROGRESS UNDER REPUBLIC

It is still little more than a few years since the Manchu was overthrown and the people of China were declared the only sovereign. Yet in this short period progress has been made, greater than even the most sanguine were justified in anticipating, when Dr. Sun Yat-sen transferred the leadership to Yuan Shikai. The old order is gone, and gone, I believe, forever. The old schools have given place to schools of the Western type, not yet in sufficient numbers to make the masses the intelligent citizens which must be trained before any popular government can expect full success, but rapidly increasing. Moreover, during all those years China has felt the ruthless power of foreign exploitation, which has refused to make concessions as rapidly as the people became prepared for them. Compelled, against our will, to turn our energies to the gigantic task of preparation for Western warfare, at a time when those energies should have been devoted wholly to education and acquiring the modern arts of peace, we have developed a hybrid system which results in neither defense nor industrial progress. For the consequent brigandage and lawlessness we blame ourselves; but we blame also the nations which have forced us to feel that physical power is the one and only prerequisite to independence. Our present condition, though not half so chaotic as a Westerner's press eager for sensationalism would have foreigners believe, is yet bad enough to require time and patience and the sympathetic cooperation of the nations whose future is of necessity bound up with our success. We Chinese ask the Western peoples not to cry failure until we have failed. As yet, though we are conscious that we have not succeeded, we have certainly not failed. Nor shall we fail. We shall succeed, and our success will be of advantage not to Chinese alone, but to the millions who, in future trade and intellectual intercourse, will find life easier because of our success.

Today China has about a million men in arms, and they are more of a menace to Chinese than to the outside enemies of China. We do not want a million men in arms. We welcome every change and turn which brings the world nearer to the time when vast armies will be no longer considered an essential of civilization. We do not want to be compelled to take the worst from the West, but its best and highest ideals. Our people are not facile learners of the arts of war, for we hate war and all the wasteful trappings of war. We can divert our armies into the ways of peace only if the progressive West will advance to a point where we can feel secure in devoting our intelligence to the works of peace.

ATTITUDE TOWARD RUSSIA

In our recent adjustment with Russia China was allowed to act for herself without foreign interference. Despite reports to the contrary, the recognition of the Soviet is due to the opinion of the Chinese people and not to the manipulations of France, Japan, the United States or any other foreign power. China, as always, was looking for peace, and she therefore looked for the essential conditions of peace. There is no other country geographically so close to China as Russia. On the north, on the northeast and on the northwest their boundaries touch, and all along the line their interests come into contact with one another. When Russia was a

monarchy her avowed policy was imperialistic expansion, and the Russo-Japanese War was the fruit of that policy. At that time China enjoyed comparative peace and could watch her frontiers. In 1920, when the Soviet Government publicly renounced imperialism and expansion by force of arms, many influential Chinese wished to welcome this new policy by recognizing the new Russian Government. But there were many other Chinese equally intelligent and patriotic who greatly feared the doctrines known as Bolshevism, and their fears delayed recognition. After much debate, calm consideration and more debate, the opinion took shape in China that Bolshevism could never be popular in China, where there are no capitalists or big land owners. We saw, furthermore, that in view of our geographical relation to Russia recognition offered us many advantages. Dr. C. T. Wang was therefore chosen to negotiate with Soviet Russia a treaty of recognition. The terms which he brought back needed certain modifications, and when these were made formal recognition followed, to the benefit, as we believe, not alone of China and Russia but of all nations; for our agreements with Russia all look toward a lasting peace.

While I was in Europe, Premier Herriot said in the French Parliament: "If Europe is to have peace, Germany must be disarmed." As I thought my way back across 12,000 miles of ocean, I added: "And if the world is to have peace, the world must be disarmed." It is useless in these days to talk of Europe having peace, or America having peace, or China having peace. The problem of peace belongs to no one nation, but to all nations. It must be world-wide peace, or none at all. If every army and every navy could be obliterated, and every man now following the unproductive ways of military preparation could be put behind a plow, or into a factory, the problem of the world's subsistence would at once become so simple that peace would seem the normal thing of life. That has been clear to the Chinese from the dawn of history, as is shown by the fact that we have always rated the soldier as the lowest class in the social life of the nation.

America's friendship for China is a friendship which we cannot doubt. She has given us too many proofs for doubts to survive. The latest proof, the return of the balance of our old Boxer indemnity debt is only a few weeks old, and it contains suggestions which are particularly gratifying. The provision that the money is to be used for technical schools in China enables us to train three times as many students as we could train had we been asked to send them to

American institutions. It is also an excellent idea to have the best of the students so trained sent later to America for special advanced work. It encourages us to see that America recognizes the fact that China, despite her many handicaps, has made real progress since the date of the first return of Boxer indemnity funds in 1908. Then it was necessary that the students be sent to America if they were to obtain a modern Western training, because the facilities for this did not exist in China. A decade and a half has made so great a change that the United States now feels it possible to give these students adequate modern training in China; and, with characteristic friendliness, she has definitely declared that she considers this to be now the wise course. Another proof of American sincerity is that she has suggested that the funds in question be administered under the direction of a committee of nine Chinese and five Americans, and that three of the Chinese be elected by the Chinese people. The suggestion is admirable because it shows that the American people have the wisdom to place faith in the Chinese people, even if they distrust the Chinese Government. It is to be hoped that henceforth the people of the West may come more and more to look upon the

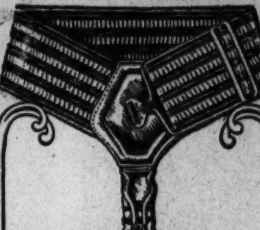
A CLEAR SKIN!
THE OLD ONE REMOVED

Women may now have their skin beautified without going to the expense of costly treatment, mud-baths and so on, by a simple home preparation which removes the roughened, scaly exterior, leaving the skin soft and delicate as a child's. So many facial remedies are in common use to-day that it is generally a matter of luck finding the right compound. Women cannot afford to "take chances" with their complexions. Only the purest ingredients should ever be applied to the face, as incalculable harm can be done by the use of cheap cosmetics. Mercolized wax is obtained at all chemists, and not only is it the safest and purest, but the most beneficial of toilet preparations for beautifying the complexion. It positively does not encourage the growth of hair on the face, and can be used habitually with every confidence. It is compounded on an entirely new principle which takes away from instead of adding to the skin, and in this way produces a youthful, fresh complexion that is a joy to behold. It is pleasant to use, and quite inexpensive. Ask for the mercolized wax and accept no substitute. Give your skin the care and consideration it deserves and requires, which can only be done by using this preparation.

Chinese people as the honest friends of international justice, upon which alone permanent world-wide peace can be built.

There is no such thing as a Pan-Asiatic movement in train so far as China is concerned. That menace described by a recent Western writer as "the rising tide

of color" is fiction, not fact, in so far as it relates to the Chinese. Our openly expressed desire for peace, friendship and commerce with all nations is also our secret hope.



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DRESS

By Mary Marshall

Veils Are Adopted With Enthusiasm Even by the Bobbed Haired and Shingled.

It would be interesting to know whether women's eyes are in any better condition since veils went out of fashion. We used to be told, you may remember, that though veils might be becoming they would surely sooner or later ruin our eye-sight, and the more becoming the veil the more surely, seemingly, was it going to work its injury on our poor long-suffering eyes. But for some reason or other the fad for veils went out, and the nagging individuals who always find something in the fashion to scold about have directed their energies in other directions.

And here we are actually coming back to veils again. Though American women have long been given the credit of knowing how to wear veils better than any other women in the world, it is from France that this revival seems to come. Word has come from fashionable places there that quite a number of women have adopted the revived fashion and that it seems to be a fad taken up almost exclusively by women of high social position. There is a certain formality about the veil that somehow always has appealed to the aristocratic type of woman.

Meantime, one wonders, how well veils and bobs mix? It was predicted some time ago, you may recall, that earrings would doubtless go out of favor since bobs had come into such high vogue. Bobs didn't seem compatible with earrings. But to the modern flapper all things in the way of dress are popular. And we soon got perfectly used to seeing earrings with short hair.

There are those who scorn the idea of combining bobbed hair and veils. But more and more we learn that there are no real inconsistencies in fashion. If the effect is smart, distinctive, that is enough.

Veils, as revived recently in Paris and to a certain extent in this country, are worn in most

with some of these specially printed materials. At the French exposition held in this country several months ago there were several Vionnet frocks showing the use of printed crepe with a printed cash bow at the back.

Some of the new printed dress patterns are made with the hem line slightly curved, so as to make it possible to cut the skirt with a slight circular flare and still have the border for the hem of the right shape. With other lengths



Dress length of white printed silk, and the dress made up.

many attractive and practicable ways of scarfing the neck there seems to be no chance that the high collar will be revived. To be sure there has been some revival of interest in the high-necked blouse, but Americans show little disposition to follow the lead of France in this direction, and, moreover, France is not



Summer fur piece worn in place of scarf.

showing any real enthusiasm for high collars.

What most women—American women especially—do dislike is the effect of bareness about the neck when street dress is worn, especially such bareness about the back of the neck. One thing that perhaps kept the tailored suit from being revived for so many years was the fact that high collared blouses were no more. The suit jacket worn against the bare neck did not appeal to us.

Scarfs have jumped into the breach—both figuratively and literally. And there is such a variety of ways in which a scarf can be worn and actually such an infinite number of possible scarfs that there is little danger that the vogue for the neck scarf will soon pass. To be sure some of the more florid printed scarfs do look a trifle passeé. No doubt some of the striking polka dots that have recently enjoyed such popularity will have to be discarded in the name of smart fashion, but new scarfs will be brought forward to take the place of those that have become too well liked.

A week or so ago we first began to hear and to observe that certain well-dressed women had given up the silk scarf entirely as an accessory for street dress. Instead they wore fur pieces, thus reviving the mode of several sea-

sons ago. And now from Paris comes word that certain notably smart women there have given up the fur neck scarf in place of the ostrich boa. And some one else all the time is whispering that ostrich is becoming very common and that the best-dressed women are not wearing ostrich trimmings so much as they did at the beginning of the season.

This much is excellent advice, unless you can wear a fur piece of the finest quality, don't wear any at all. For the women who must spend thoughtfully the scarf is still the best device for veiling the neck and shoulders.

Paris Openings Show New Style Trend

Paris, Aug. 9.—Renée's show today was characterized by straight lines, with a low waistline and large belts on the hips, sometimes buttoned on both sides. Cloaks are slightly gathered and pleated on the hips in order to give fullness, and have fur fichu collars and large cuffs.

A waistcoat blouse in gray or tan cloth is very long and straight. Many buttons are used as trimming, with a row of buttons on sleeves from shoulder to cuff. There are a few bolero effects, though the belt shows on the hips.

A black pony skin wrap opens on a waistcoat blouse of ermine. Chenille embroideries and cut-work embroideries of the same tissue appear on satin or lame slip. Many ribbons, especially velvet ribbons, are used in loops and bows.

An afternoon satin tunic has ruffles on the skirts with crossed bodies. No other collection shows so many belts. New trimming is made of tiny cloth rows of petals on chiffon frocks.

For evening wear many chiffon gowns are shown, sometimes two-shaded. Two shaded lace also is slightly gathered and pointed on the side.

Renée's favorite colors for evening are white, pale blue, pink and purple. There are a few tulle gowns. One very pretty black tulle is embroidered with tiny white tulle buds stitched on the bodies. Two ruffles of the skirt are outlined with white tulle.

Afternoon suits have long jackets edged with fur and with high fur collars. Many are green dresses.

Charlotte shows straight narrow models without belts. A new collar on nearly every dress is made of narrow straight band tied as a small cravat in front. Flounces and pleats are set very low on the skirt.

A few have yokes and director collars. Some Ottoman gowns are seen.

For evening all gowns are made of silver cloth on white tulle em-

brodered with crystal, silver and pearls, all white and glittering. Gold dresses on a brown satin underlay are shown for afternoon wear.

Cloaks are very important here. For morning wear they are brown duvetyne, plain inserted, and afternoon Ottoman or velvet trimmed with a band of squirrel tails, ermine, chinchilla, rabbit or Mongolian. These cloaks all are closed on the side.

For evening, there are gathered capes of velvet or gold lame. The big hood collar is held by a long ribbon tied in front. Two ribbons are attached to the lining and the half length of the wrap is tied in front to prevent the cloak opening too much.

Somersaults From Holland To Paris

Paris, Aug. 16.—Probably the most original traveler that ever visited the French capital reached Paris a few days ago. He is a Dutchman called Takkenberg. There is nothing remarkable about him personally. The thing that attracts attention is the method he employed for covering the fifteen thousand kilometers separating Holland, where he started, and Marseilles, which is the final goal of Takkenberg's journey. In order to win a wager the Dutchman has undertaken to use no other means of progress than turning somersaults.

He started the amazing exploit on November 12, 1923, and in order to win the wager he must reach Marseilles before February 12, 1925. The speed of his progress is about five or six kilometers an hour, and Takkenberg calculates that about two million somersaults will be required for the whole distance, of which well over a million must still be turned. He wears a thick leather jacket and dark leather gloves with a padded cushion protecting the back of his head and neck. He is accompanied by his fiancée and a doctor—both of whom, however, use ordinary means of progress along the road.

\$20,000 Monument To Princess' Dog

Paris, Aug. 15.—The Paris courts have decided in favor of a clause in the will of Princess Lobanoff de Rostoff, which set aside \$20,000 for the erection of a monument to her favorite dog, Loulou. The Princess requested in her will that the monument should be erected in the famous dog cemetery at Asnières, but after her death the courts were asked to set aside the bequest as being against public policy.

Two Types Of Riding Habits

New York, July 25.—At the risk of being everlastingly consigned to the ranks of the Grundys, we wish to cast our vote in favor of the typically feminine riding habit as against the popular style of Western inspiration which is more frequently encountered in this country. Victorian it may be, but it is one of the relics of that fast receding age which might be advantageously followed, even in these progressive moments. The mode, however, is less prejudiced and smiles with equal partiality on both types of riding dress, although on the Continent there is a distinct preference for the more graceful side saddle habits.

The principal fabrics of the modish summer riding costumes are pounce and linen in white tan or jasper, and cotton covers in oxford tan and brown. Among the imported English materials, meltons and lightweight clothes in overalls of tan, brown and gray predominate.

Riding habits may be composed entirely of one material, or they may be a combination of two. Flannel or gabardine coats often accompany breeches of linen or pounce, although the fact that flannel and gabardine are not washable brings them into disfavor in many quarters.

The characteristic silhouette of the riding coat is straight, although the mode also countenances the slightly fitted type. The length is slightly shorter than it has been in recent years.

The habit may be developed in linen or pounce, or the coat may be of flannel and the breeches of pounce or linen. The shirt, of pounce or linen, according to the fabric of the rest of the habit, has a soft collar and is accompanied by a washable striped silk tie. The hat is a tricorné of Madagascan straw.

A graceful feminizing habit is developed in English melton and has full length sleeves. The skirt is cut on ample lines, and matches the fabric of the coat. A stiff derby of gray felt completes the outfit.

Riding shirts are of white linen, madras, oxford and silk broadcloth. The more mannish types are accompanied by string ties of washable silk, striped or dotted in striking combinations of red and white and green and white. The stiff, stock collar.

save for show purposes, has which are developed in hemp, passed into oblivion, even with millan, leghorn, linen and felt, the skirted riding habits. Three shapes predominate—The same materials that enter tricornes, sailor and derby, and into formal millinery again make the greatest of these is the their appearance in riding hats, tricornes.

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Quaker Oats 2 lb. tin	@ \$0.45 per bot.
Hennessy Brandy	@ \$2.10 per bot.
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Cinzano Vermouth	@ \$1.05 per bot.
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California Claret (50 cts. refund for empties)	@ \$4.00 per doz. qts.
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"—the aeons of forgotten Time When man was not!"

BEFORE man came, Time was. Not Time as we reckon it today; no mere minutes, but ages, aeons. A century flung into that cin abyss was as a raindrop swallowed up by the sea.

Against that vague, shadowy dawn of the world loomed huge, fearsome monsters—dinosaurs, pterodactyl, mastodon—

It is a far, faint cry from the mists of the remote and unremembered past to the high-tension, split-second present.

Yet even there, in those strange, awesome animal bulks, was stirring the irresistible force of evolution—that eager upward urge of which was to emerge at last as man!

And the tireless flight of Father Time which spanned those colossal ages, is the same that measures our work and our lives today.

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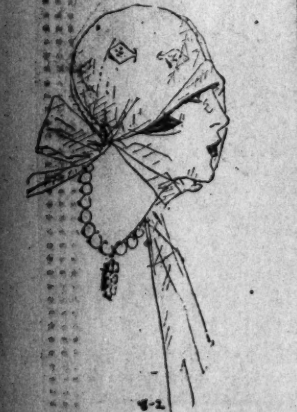
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Thin brown veil with lace border worn with black satin hat, and maline veil tied in bow at back of beige felt hat with diamond and crystal pin.

Interesting ways. The sketch shows a fine brown veil with a lace border worn with a small black satin hat, the border being drawn up rather snugly under the chin. There is a small beige felt hat worn with a fine maline veil, worn over the hat and then tied in a bow at the back. The only other trimming of the hat is a diamond pin.

The Printed Dress Pattern Arrives With New Allure.

The professional dressmaker—like the really expert home dressmaker—once rather scorned printed dress lengths of material. There were lengths of material all printed ready to be made into blouses, with borders for sleeves, neck and so on. The more experienced dressmaker passed them by, feeling that they were well enough for the amateur, who needed to be led by the hand in this matter of making clothes.

Such a prejudice is rapidly becoming out of date. Materials printed, as the French say, "à disposition"—that is, all ready to be used for making a frock or blouse—are presenting themselves in very charming guise. Expert has made us familiar

Fall Dress Accessories Varied And Charming

Barbaric Jewels And Colored Handkerchiefs Extremely Popular

In this intermediate season some unfamiliar and entertaining things are disclosed in the shops, the small, intimate places where exclusive novelties are shown and where odds and ends are to be found.

New versions of the Spanish shawl seem to come out almost weekly. The latest is black and white, done in large scroll patterns and in entire scenes, hand painted or embroidered on a solid background. The label, Spanish, attaches to many lovely things in light wraps for day and evening wear in the Summer—picturesque scarves and shawls, heavily embroidered and fringed, that give a look of distinction to the most inconspicuous costume. They are of various origins, French, Italian, Russian, English, Scandinavian, and most are pretty and unusual.

Shawls of charmingly artistic design and color are among the latest novelties, quiet and harmonious rather than startling. This type of overwrap has become almost a necessity in the Summer outfit of a well-dressed woman, who will have several if she can.

Combs are to be all the rage next season, judging from the attractive novelties that are offered in the shops and department stores patronized by the elite. The most diverting styles are shown: large ornate affairs of various kinds, in ivory, shell or flagstone work in metal cord of the most delicate materials. There are combs overlaid with a floral pattern in gilt ribbon; combs studded with semi-precious stones and combs covered with "stardust." They are in many colors.

Just how these large hair ornaments will be adjusted to bobbed coiffures is not apparent, but that there is a demand worthy of attention is obvious.

Bandeaux are shown to engage the fancy of the lady of shorn locks; there are beautiful brilliant ornaments in rhinestones and pearls, classic models in gilt and silver color and the daintiest flower fillets, among an elaborate

collection offering many styles to suit as many costumes.

The vogue of the Spanish shawl and its many variants has made popular its traditional accessory, the Spanish comb, or some form of appropriate garniture for the hair, quite different from the simple headress that was fashionable a few seasons ago.

The saleswoman in a smart shop who exclaimed, "What next!" expressed properly the impression one receives styles in jeweled trinkets. The most gorgeously bedecked barbarians would not cause a ripple of interest in comparison with the modern woman who indulges in the necklaces, earrings, pendants, brooches, bracelets, bangles, rings and pins for while there is now a craze. The latest fad is hatpins ornamented with enormous jeweled heads, jade, crystal, chrysoprase, amber, turquoise and all the other semi-precious stones that one sees in every form. The pins that serve as ornaments on the front of hat crowns have now an expensive stone set in each end; lovely aquamarines, topaz, white sapphires and sometimes rare and costly jewels.

Original ideas would seem to have been exhausted in necklaces, yet the most captivating examples keep coming to meet the popular demand. Nothing is lovelier than a full-chain conventional necklace length of graduated beads of rose quartz. Others of crystal quartz are emblems of cool Summer starlight, and some are cubes alternating as a thin string, with beads of jade, aquamarine, topaz or shapely cut jet. An objet d'art is a necklace formed of large beads of Chinese jade, and beads of ivory, beautifully traced in brown lines, with a pendant of jade, from which is suspended a large tassel of jade-green silk.

Imitation jewelry has become so much in vogue that it scarcely needs mention among the accessories of fashionable dress. The up-to-date women bedeck herself with it in a way to startle her grandmother, for the child's game of beads and pretties has come to be compelling as a feature of the

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An O'Rosen Sports Coat Is Built of the Latest English Mixture Plaided With Vermilion, Tan and Gray. The Little Sports Hat Is Made of Tan Suede With a Cord of Vermilion Outlining the Crown.

present season. Without pretense and whimsically, smart women wear a barbaric display of chains, bracelets and other things that ladies of a more sedate period would have considered shocking. Thus a feverish market for these things has been created.

Ingenuity in color and design has been for the moment exhaust-

ed, but engaging things continue to be shown in innumerable combinations. Every known stone has been reproduced in glass. Just now there is a craze for pearls. They are tinted in the lovely colors of domergue blue and pale rose, and there are stunning reproductions of the black pearl. These are the most effective of

all the indestructible pearl beads. They are shown in choker necklaces, gun-metal shade. In the latest novelty chains they are combined with rock crystal. The crystal cubes alternate with gray pearls in a contrast that is charming. Apparently the greater number of these chains, bangle bracelets and pendants of every sort one can wear at one time, the more modish one's appearance.

Styles in handkerchiefs have engaged the attention of the most exclusive merchants, and some entirely new ideas have been established. The all-white handkerchief is something for the conservative only, and little account of it is taken by the up-to-date element. Since the first gray kerchiefs appeared, beautifully colored linens and voiles have been brought out. White squares with borders of the most artistic shades of mauve, yellow, blue, green, rose or gray are shown, the corners in blocks of deeper shades, and most effective.

Delicate colors are deepened in the hems, which now to be fashionable are wide, and these are to be had in both linen and cotton in great variety. To be quite au fait one should have her handkerchief match her stockings. Some women carry the same color from hat to shoes, in every detail of costume. In contrast to the batik nouveau art and other bright colored handkerchiefs shown earlier in the season, the more quiet hues are popular now.

The popularity of ostrich has brought out some unique and exceedingly catchy forms of trimming for dressy costumes. For evening gowns of this material tulle georgette, gauze and the thin crepes are shown beautiful motifs; long, trailing sprays of the feathery stuff, and large clusters.

Paris Thieves Use Ether In Robbery

Paris, Aug. 16.—A hotel keeper in the old temple quarter in Paris has been robbed by a new trick of squirting ether into the air in the rooms where the manager and servants slept. The job was done so neatly that the household awoke in the morning with headaches and discovered that several thousand dollars worth of jewels, currency, and furniture were gone. When the police were called they found the air faintly impregnated with ether. It is believed this is the first time thieves have used volatile narcotics, although robbery with the aid of chloroform has happened often.



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What you see and feel will soon convince you. Cut out the coupon now.

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All Wool Heavy Scotch Homespun Tweed \$2.50 Yard

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Lace Tea Cosy Covers all white.

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Price \$1.00 per yd.

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Moulded Sherbet Glasses \$1.00 for 2

Decorated China Teapot Stands with nickel rims \$1.00 each

Glass Cruet Sets with nickel plated mounts \$1.00 set

Water Tumblers 1/2 pint \$1.00 for 6

Glass Salad Bowls 9 inch \$1.00 each

Glass Dessert Dishes 4 1/2 inch \$1.00 for 4

Glass Fruit Stands \$1.00 each

Glass Ice Cream Plates 4 designs \$1.00 for 6

Water Bottles with glasses \$1.00 for 2

Teacups and Saucers plain white, White and Gold or Green and Gold \$1.00 for 3

5,000 Fancy Silk and Tinsel Trimming and Braids 1/2 to 8" wide. Price 6, 4, 3 and 1 yard for \$1.00.

2,000 yds. Long Cloth Embroidery Edgings, Val Lace Ect. 2, 4, 6 and 12 yards for \$1.00

75 doz. Ladies Striped 4/1 Ribbed Cotton Sports Hose colours Brown, Grey Fawn, light grey size 8 1/2 to 10 Price \$1.00

50 doz. Ladies Speckled Sports Hose, colours Fawn, dark grey, light grey size 8 1/2 to 10 Price \$1.00 pair

1,000 doz. Ladies White Lawn Handkerchiefs, Hemstitched border 11 1/2 x 11 1/2 in. \$1.00

Childrens Picture Handkerchiefs assorted designs and colours Price \$1.00 for 8

1,000 yards ALL WOOL CHECK TWEEDS 40 inch wide \$1.00 yard

600 yards PLAID DRESS MATERIAL in all colours 40 inch wide \$1.00 yd.

800 yards ALL WOOL PLAID TWEEDS in a good range of colours 40 inch wide \$1.00 yard

450 yards WORSTED TWEED in Plain shades 40 in. wide \$1.00 yard

2,000 yards Superfine quality English woven Flannelette Special soft finish 31 inch wide 2 yards for \$1.00

5,000 yds. Cotton Torchon Lace, Edgings and Insertions 1/2 to 1 1/2" wide. Price \$1.00 yard

for 2 Ladies Lisle Thread 2 Button Glove, colours White, Grey, Black, Champ. Price \$1.00 pair

2,000 yds. All Silk Ribbon plain and fancy designs, width 3/4 to 4 1/2 inch. Price 4, 3, 2 and 1 yard for \$1.00

ALL WOOL SERGE. EX BRITISH GOVERNMENT STOCK IN FAST NAVY OR BLACK. We have only a little over a thousand yards left of the huge consignment of 6,000 yards purchased at the beginning of the season and it will be a month or two before further supplies are available. This serge is really the finest value we have ever offered to the Public and in view of the recent rise in the price of raw materials, its wonderful value is ever more marked. It is a pure all Wool fabric and can be put to many economical uses.

36 inches wide Price \$1.50 per yard

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MANUFACTURERS REMNANTS. Whiteaways have just opened out 6 Cases of Remnants of Woolen Costume Cloths. A manufacturers accumulation purchased for spot cash at a fraction of the original price. These are all useful lengths and splendid quality goods, and can be made up into Skirts, Costumes, Suits, Coats etc. They are all marked at ridiculously cheap prices and there is no doubt the whole consignment will be snapped up very quickly.

Manufacturers Remnants at Giving Away Prices

Mammoth Writing Pad (200 sheets) \$1.00 for 2 pads

White Business Envelopes (Octave court size) 250 in box \$1.00 per box

Standard No. 1 quality toilet paper 10 oz Roll \$1.00 for 5

H.C. Stephen's Typewriting Ribbon, "Underwood" "Oliver" "Remington" \$1.00 each

Crown Brand fine quality typewriting paper 100 sheets in box \$1.00 box

"Wagner" Self-filling Fountain pen \$1.00 each

Selected quality Briar smoking pipes, dark color ass'd. shapes \$1.00 each

Black leatherette Tobacco Pouch. (Rubber lined) \$1.00 each

Balbrigin Vests 26 inch to 34 inch \$1.00 each

Reiss Underwear Vests only \$1.00 each

White Canvas Belts \$1.00 each

Leader 1/2 Hose in Grey, Fawn and Black \$1.00 pair

Ties \$1.00 each

Bow Ties \$1.00 each

Cotton Socks Vertical Stripes \$1.00 for 2 prs.

Studs 1 card \$1.00

Braces \$1.00 pair

Caps, Tweeds and Checks \$1.00 each

White Cashmere Socks \$1.00 pair

Stud Bows \$1.00 for 2

Escur Bows \$1.00 for 2

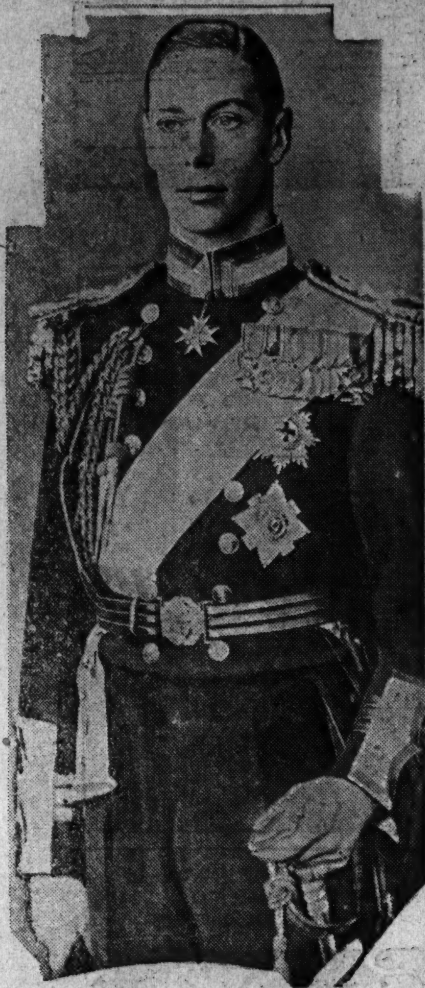
Meadow Bleach Handkerchiefs \$1.00 for 5

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH "WAYLOO CORNER" NO CREDIT

NANKING ROAD — SZECHUEN ROAD

DAILY GRAPHIC REVIEW OF NEWS EVENTS



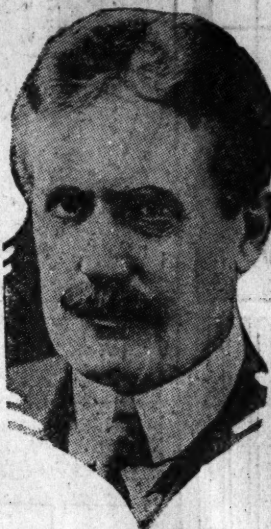
HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED PHOTOGRAPH OF H. R. H. DUKE OF YORK, who is exceedingly popular in Great Britain. (© Van Dyke)



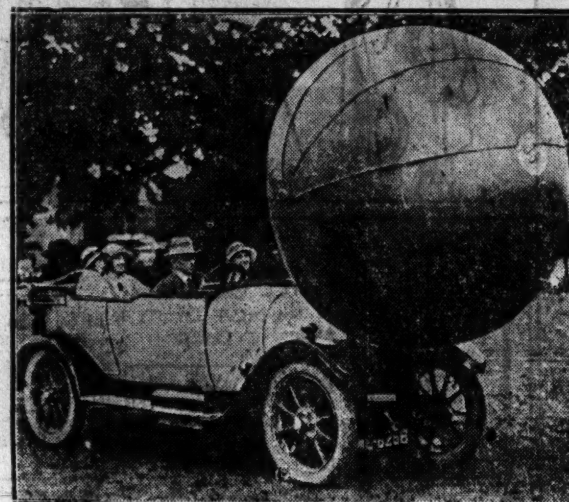
DUCHESS OF YORK, before her marriage to King's son Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, has won hearts of all classes in Great Britain. (© Van Dyke)



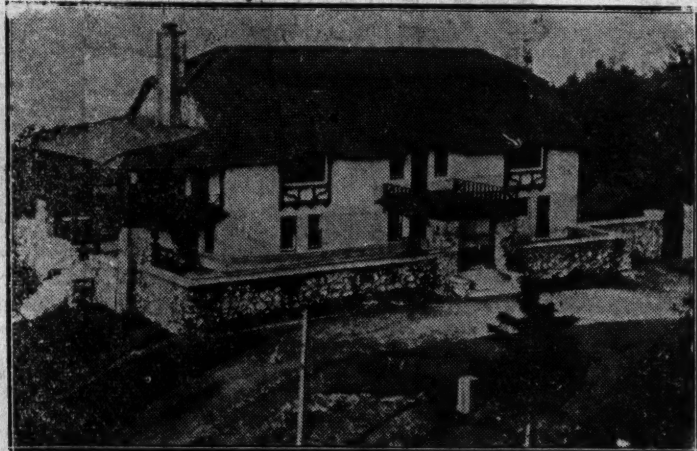
LUIS ANGEL FIRPO may be "Wild Bull of Pampas" in prize ring, but at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where he is training for fight with Harry Wills, he is beloved by all kiddies, with whom he romps. (Int'l Newsreel)



MYRON T. HERRICK, of Cleveland, Ohio, American Ambassador to France since 1921, is expected shortly to retire because of continued ill health. (Int'l Newsreel)



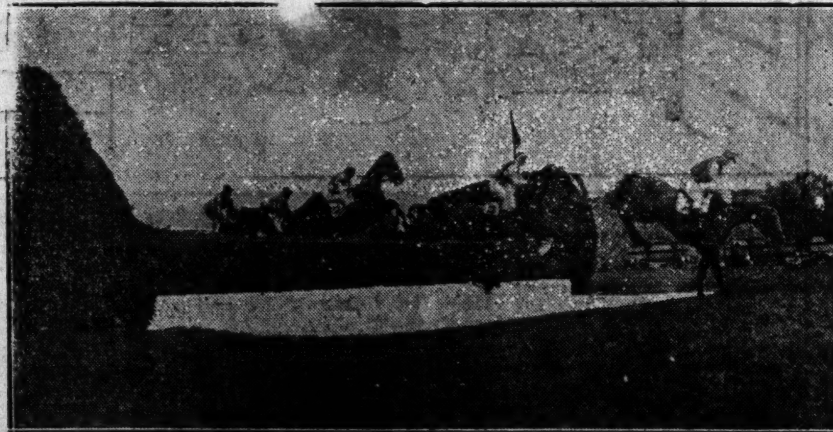
MOTOR PUSHBALL MATCH was feature of gymkhana of Middlesex, Eng., County Automobile Club. (Int'l Newsreel)



"MOUNT PROSPECT," beautiful home of Secretary of War Weeks, in New Hampshire, where President Coolidge has been invited to spend his vacation. (Int'l Newsreel)



MISS CLAIRE KORB is shown holding plaque presented to visiting British fleet by San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. (Int'l Newsreel)



OVER JUMPS—Splendid action picture snapped during steeplechase races at Saratoga, N. Y. (Int'l Newsreel)



PRIZE BEAUTIES—Miss Hazel Goodwin (left), of Syracuse, N. Y., and Miss Elizabeth Fleisch, of Brooklyn (right), who won beauty contest of Loyal Order of Moose during New York convention, receive their prizes from Secretary of Labor James W. Davis, his Director General of Moose. (Int'l Newsreel)



FORMER "CLUB OF NOBLES" in Moscow has been turned into Labor Temple by Soviet Government. (Int'l Newsreel)



AUGUST A. BUSCH, prominent St. Louis brewer, has sailed from New York for European tour. (Int'l Newsreel)



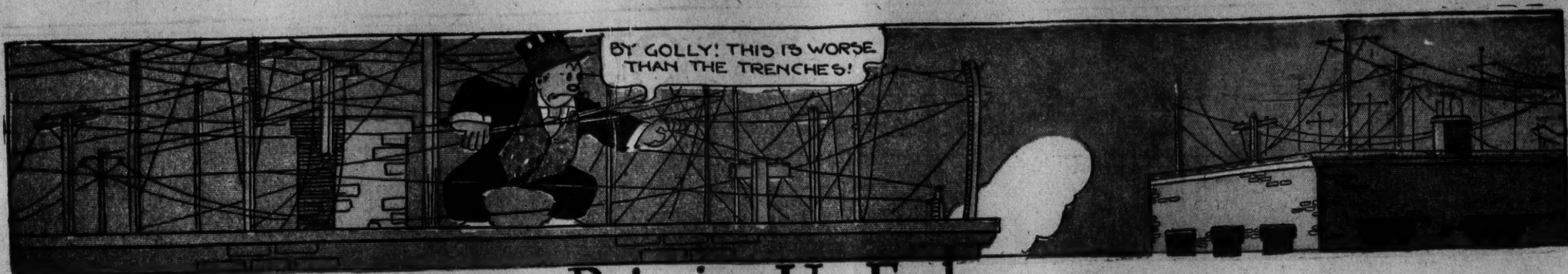
MLLE. KASPAROVA is head of Eastern Department of International Women's League and plays important part in affairs of Soviet Russia. (Int'l Newsreel)



MISS FLORENCE HAVER, New York society leader, was interested spectator at water sports at Newport, R. I. (Int'l Newsreel)



ARMORED KNIGHTS IN REVIVAL OF TOURNAMENTS—Jean de Cleves is shown in full armor for military fete held recently in Ghent, Belgium. (Int'l Newsreel)



BY GOLLY! THIS IS WORSE
THAN THE TRENCHES!

Bringing Up Father



MY DEAR MRS JIGGS:
WE WERE JUST PASSING
IN OUR CAR. WE JUST DROPPED
IN TO SEE YOU AND
MR JIGGS. WHERE IS HE?

HE'S IN HIS
STUDY. I'LL
CALL HIM!



MY DAUGHTERS
ARE IN THE CAR
THEY'LL BE
RIGHT IN!

OH! I'M AWFULLY
ANXIOUS TO SEE
THEM. PARDON
ME WHILE I GET
MR JIGGS



YOU MAKE ME SICK. YOU
ARE NEVER READY TO
RECEIVE COMPANY. GET
DRESSED AS QUICK AS YOU
CAN. THE DUCHESS IS
CALLING ON US!

I GIT ABOUT
AS MUCH TIME
TO MESELF
AS A
FIRE MAN!



I'LL GIT DRESSED
ALL RIGHT. AN
I'LL SEE THAT
I'M NOT DISTURBED
EITHER!



AN NOW THAT I'M
DRESSED. I KIN
THINK OF NO
BETTER PLACE
TO GO THAN
DINTY MOORE'S!



THANK GOODNESS!
I DON'T HAVE TO
SEE THE DUCHESS!



GRACIOUS. THEY
ARE A LONG TIME
ANSWERING THE
BELL!

I SUPPOSE
MOTHER IS SO BUSY
TALKING TO MRS JIGGS
THAT THEY DON'T
HEAR IT



WHY DON'T
MAGGIE ANSWER
THE BELL?



THEY ARE IN ALL RIGHT.
I KIN HEAR A LOT OF
VOICES AN' I'LL BE DOWN
STAIRS IN A MINUTE!



WELL. MOTHER
WE MUST BE
GOING. I HAVE A
TENNIS MATCH
TODAY!

AND I'VE
GOT TO
MEET
HAROLD

I'M LATE FOR MY
GOLF NOW.

VERY WELL.
CHILDREN. GO
IN THE CAR. I'LL
GO HOME IN A TAXI!



OH! MR JIGGS. I'M
SO GLAD TO SEE YOU.
I JUST WANT TO SAY
HELLO. I'M SO SORRY
YOU DIDN'T MEET MY
DAUGHTERS. NOW I
MUST BE GOING!

YEA! IT
IS TOO
BAD!

ISN'T
IT?



HOW ARE
YOU. MR.
JIGGS!

EDMUND
831

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